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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1780.

Delaware State, Auguſt 26, 1780.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE following Characteriſtics of a good Aſſemblyman, taken from a New Jerſey paper, convey ſuch ſentiments as may not only be uſeful for Aſſemblymen to attend to, but Magiſtrates, and the people who have the chooſing of them. As hints of this kind are neceſſary in all free countries, to prevent the people from being led aſtray by artful deſigning men, I beg leave, thro' the channel of your uſeful paper, to convey them, with a few of my own obſervations, to the Inhabitants of this State, who are more deſtitute of information, for want of a paper being printed among them, than any State in the union. Some men there are, who have the art of ſurprizing the public opinion, to deceive with better ſucceſs, and will proſtitute their genius, by perſuading the people all is wrong that they have not the direction of; which men ſhould always be guarded againſt, as their chief ſtudy will be to ſupport their own conſequence, and thoſe of their circle in places of honour, truſt and profit, at the expence of the people, without conſidering the abilities or characters of thoſe whom they recommend or nominate for ſuch offices. How far this may have been the caſe, or how far our Repreſentatives have acted agreeable to the Characteriſtics of a good Aſſemblyman here laid down, muſt leave to the determination of thoſe who were witneſſes to their conduct, and thoſe who have felt the effects of their late laws. One maxim, however, ſhould be conſtantly attended to by the people who mean to enjoy and ſupport their freedom and happineſs; that is, to guard againſt making choice or nominating any men to repreſent them, but thoſe whoſe characters will bear the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny. A man that has once deceived you, by violating the laws that he gave his aſſent to, will do it again, when it ſuits his own or thoſe of his connexions intereſt, as will a man who ſtands accuſed of abuſes againſt the States, and ſhrinks from an enquiry into his conduct, deceive you in turn, whenever you put it in his power; and by your giving a ſanction to ſuch conduct, he, and thoſe who wiſh to ſupport him, will gain a majority that may ever after put it out of your power to remove, when you muſt be governed by men who are ſlaves to one another, the better to enſlave you, and diſpoſe of your property at pleaſure. Men deſtitute of a proper feeling for the intereſt of the people at large, and who are not poſſeſſed of liberal honeſt ſentiments, ſhould be guarded againſt, as you would guard againſt a venomous animal. I may at a future day be more explicit on characters among us; in the mean while, hope the preſent hints will be ſufficient to warn the people of their danger, if they ſhould ſo degrade themſelves, and thereby hurt the dignity of the State, as to look up to unprincipled men to repreſent or govern them.

CHARACTERISTICS of a GOOD ASSEMBLYMAN.

1. To accept his delegation with a ſincere deſire, and for the ſole purpoſe, of rendering his country all the ſervices in his power.

2. Seriouſly to conſider what laws will be moſt beneficial, induſtrious in collecting materials for framing them, and prompt to hear all men, eſpecially the moſt judicious, on the ſtate of his country, and the regulations propoſed to render it more happy and flouriſhing.

3. To make conſcience of doing his proper ſhare of buſineſs in the houſe, without leaving it to others to do his part, by which they muſt neceſſarily neglect their own, every member being bound in honour to do as much as he can.

4. Candidly and impartially to form his own judgment for himſelf, yet to be always open to conviction: and upon proper arguments for that purpoſe, ready to change, and frankly to confeſs the change of his ſentiments.

5. To detach himſelf from local partialities and county intereſts, inconſiſtent with the common weal; and ever conſidering himſelf as a repreſentative of the whole State, to be aſſiduous in promoting the intereſt of the whole, which muſt ultimately produce the good of every part.

6. Never to grudge the time he ſpends in attending the ſeſſions, tho' his private affairs may ſuffer, ſince the loſs he may thereby ſuſtain will be amply recompenced by the delightful teſtimony of his conſcience, in favour of his diſintereſted patriotiſm; while no pleaſure ariſing from the advancement of his fortune, to the neglect of a ſuperior obligation, can balance the upbraidings of that faithful monitor.

7. In every vote he gives, to be ſolely directed by the public emolument; and never influenced in his ſuffrage by motives merely ſelfiſh or lucrative.

8. To give no leave of abſence to a fellow member on trifling occaſions, in hopes of the ſame indulgence in return; but to be ſtrenuous in ſupporting the rules and orders of the houſe (which are the life of buſineſs) tho' he may thereby diſoblige an irregular, or diſappoint an home ſick individual.

9. Inflexible in his reſolution of acting agreeably to the dictates of his conſcience, to be utterly regardleſs of the applauſe or cenſure that may enſue upon the diſcharge of his duty.

10. Never to be inſtrumental in promoting to any office or truſt his deareſt connections or intimates, whom he believes not qualified for the department; nor ever to oppoſe the promotion of any that are, from perſonal pique or reſentment.

11. As the beſt calculated laws will be found ineffectual to regulate a people of diſſolute morals, he will recommend, by his converſation and example, virtue and purity of manners, and diſcountenance all irreligion immorality, frauds and abuſes, as equally fatal to the intereſts of civil ſociety and perſonal happineſs.

12. Serenely to enjoy the praiſes acquired by his merit, as an additional teſtimony to the approbation of his own heart, of the rectitude of his conduct; but from public clamour and obloquy, to retire within himſelf; and there to feaſt on his own virtue, without ſeeking to retaliate the ingratitude of unreaſonable men, ſave only by putting their malevolence to the bluſh by freſh and more extenſive ſervices to his country. BRUTUS.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AT the Inſtance of many of my Fellow-Citizens and Friends to the Cauſe of our Country, I am induced to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. Should I meet with your Approbation, the Favour ſhall be ever gratefully acknowledged by

Camp, near Trenton, *Your humble Servant,*
Auguſt 24, 1780. ¶ WILLIAM WILL.

To the Independent ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the Return for Sheriff at the two laſt General Elections, and once more requeſt the favour of your votes at the enſuing Election, for the ſaid office, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obedient humble ſervant,
¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and intereſt at the enſuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AS I again propoſe to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing general Election, to ſucceed the preſent Sheriff, I therefore again moſt humbly ſolicit and requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt, in order to be on the return for the ſaid office; which favours, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,
§ WILLIAM DEWEES.

WAS taken up, within the incloſure of *John Johnſon*, of Lower Dublin townſhip, in the forepart of the ſummer of the year 1775, a brown HORSE, about 12 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, without brand or ear-mark. Taken up, within the incloſure of *Bridget Rambo*, in Lower Dublin townſhip, the 6th day of January laſt, a brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the near buttock WC. nine years old. Alſo taken up, within the incloſure of *John Townham*, of Lower Dublin townſhip aforeſaid, about two years ago, a bay MARE, 8 years old, 14 hands and a half high, a natural trotter, without brand or ear-mark, and was with foal at the time ſhe was taken up. The owner or owners are deſired to come, and prove their property within two months from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold according to law. § *Auguſt* 22, 1780.

REDLYON RACES.

New-Caſtle County, Auguſt 18, 1780.

TO BE RUN FOR, over LAWSON'S PLAINS, on the 27th of SEPTEMBER next, a Purſe of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, the beſt in three four mile heats, carrying weight for blood and age; a full bred horſe, aged, carries nine ſtone and a half, ten pounds a year for age, and ten pounds for each quarter of blood; mares allowed three pounds and a half.------On the 28th, a Purſe of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be run for as above.------On the 29th, a Purſe of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, the beſt in three three mile heats.-----And on the 30th, a SWEEP-STAKE PURSE, free as above, the beſt in three two mile heats, the winning horſe each day excepted.----Three horſes to ſtart, or no race; and to ſtart at half after one o'clock each day. No horſe to ſtart without a proper certificate, under the breeder's hand, of the age and blood of each horſe, to be ſhewn and entered with the ſubſcriber two days before ſtarting, or pay double entrance at the poſt. No ſtalls or booths admitted inſide the courſe, nor none kept by any perſon (except a ſubſcriber) before he pays Three Hundred Dollars.

‖ WILLIAM CARSON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, the 20th of July laſt, a bay MARE, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, and one hind foot white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. AMOS SUBERS.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the Schooner or Veſſel called the LEWIS, burthen about 20 tons, loaded with flour and tobacco, lately cut out of ſome harbour in Cheſapeake-Bay by the enemy, and re-taken and ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Nicholl Foſdick, and others, *qui tam*, &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the JUDGE,
¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September next, for the trial of the Schooner or Veſſel called the GAGE, burthen about 20 tons, loaded with flour and tobacco, lately cut out of ſome harbour in Cheſapeake Bay by the enemy, and re-taken and ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Nicholl Foſdick, *qui tam*, &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the JUDGE,
¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

ONE Hundred Acres of good LAND, within three miles of the city, to be lett for a term of years

One Hundred Acres of excellent PASTURE, within the ſame diſtance, to be lett for the remainder of the ſeaſon.

A HOUSE to be lett, that is well-calculated for a genteel Tavern, in an elegant ſituation, with 80 acres of land, about two miles from the city.

Alſo ſeveral well-ſituated TOWN-LOTS to be ſold, or lett on ground-rent for ever. Enquire of the Printers. *

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, out of the paſture of *George Brinton*, in Birmingham townſhip, on the night of the 19th inſt. a brown HORSE, 14 hands high, a large ſtar in his forehead, the two off feet white, three years old laſt ſpring, no brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to the owner, and ſecures the thief ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by §

Auguſt 21, 1780. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Juſt printed, and to be ſold by STEINER and CIST, at their Printing-Office, in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet,

A neat and correct Edition of

DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK.

Now in the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

The Practice of the French Pronunciation,

By JOHN PERRIN.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand and ſeven acres of LAND, being about 15 miles from Fort-Pitt, on Robinſon's Run: The land in general is equal in quality to any in that part of the country, and contains 300 acres of rich meadow ground, ſeveral coal pits, and a large number of fine ſprings of water. There is one plantation that conſiſts of 100 acres of cleared land, including the meadows and paſtures, and five other cabin improvements with ſmall clearings. I have had quiet poſſeſſion of this land ever ſince the year ſeventy-two, and have complied with the forms required by the late eſtabliſhed Land-Office in the State of Virginia. My price is 1250l. ſpecie, dollars at ſix ſhillings, half johannnes at forty eight, other ſpecie in proportion, or 50,000l. paper money, dollars at ſix ſhillings. Application may be made to the ſubſcriber, living in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry. ¶6w. RICH WILLIS.

July 30, 1780.

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchеſter Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

THE SCOURGE. No. VI.

LONDON, *Saturday, March* 4.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the *threats* and *dangers* of a PROSECUTION, held forth to the *booksellers* and *venders*, and to the *publisher* of this paper last week, by the despicable tools of ministry, in order to prevent the *circulation* and stop the sale of the SCOURGE, *C. Thompson* assures the friends to public liberty and their country, that it will be CONTINUED with the same SPIRIT, in defiance of every exertion of *lawless power*, whilst his *pious* Majesty, against the interests of the nation, the safety and rights of the people, shall obstinately determine to keep the present miscreants in office, and whilst councils of BLOOD are held at *St. James's*, and a palace is only the SLAUGHTER HOUSE of MANKIND.

The AUTHORS of the *Scourge*, unawed by the threats of power or the frowns of a *tyrant*, are determined, at the risk of every thing they hold dear, to rescue their country and fellow-subjects from that ruin and bondage with which they are threatened. Their unremitting endeavours shall never cease, till they have dragged the enemies and traitors of both from behind the *throne* of tyranny into open day light, that they may receive from the hands of the people the reward which is justly due to their monstrous wickedness; altho' their *blood* alone cannot expiate their guilt, the houses where their crimes were first conceived should be levelled with the ground, and their estates and treasure, the price and means of the public ruin, given to the public.

Regardless of the danger, the *authors* will not be afraid to call every *tyrant*, *traitor* and *villain* in the kingdom by his PROPER NAME; they are not quite so mean, slavish and effeminate, which is but too much the fashion of the times, as to suppress or disguise the honest and manly language of scorn and resentment, against crimes that merit the execration of all good and virtuous men. It is beneath the spirit of an Englishman, and they will not so far degrade the national character, as to compliment any *tyrant* with the *soft* epithets of a *pious*, *humane* and *virtuous* prince, while he is acting diametrically opposite to all laws divine and human, by destroying the peace and happiness of mankind. What can be more disgraceful to a FREE PEOPLE in a free country, than for *public writers* to address those who subvert the laws, and plan the ruin of kingdoms, in the soft language of *elegance* and *ease*, when they deserve the *scourge* of satire, and the MANLY rage of INDIGNATION. That would be preparing the people at once for the triumphant entrance of SLAVERY, and for a quiet submission to all the illegal violences of cruelty and despotism.

Without FREEDOM *of* SPEECH *and* WRITING, *there can be no such thing as* PUBLIC LIBERTY; *and* TYRANTS *and* TRAITORS *ought to be exposed for the* PUBLIC GOOD.

Freedom of speech and public writing is the birthright of every man, a sacred and most invaluable privilege, so essential and necessary to the happiness of a FREE PEOPLE, that the security of property, and the preservation of liberty, must stand or fall with it. Whoever, like the present king and his ministers, would undermine an equal, limited and free government, and destroy the natural rights of mankind, must begin by subduing freedom of speech and public writing (this was attempted in the second year of this *blessed reign*, against the authors, printer and publishers of the *Monitor*, *North-Briton* &c.) which that *hoary traitor* MANSFIELD (who has more than once on his knees drank damnation to the present family on the throne) calls the *licentiousness* of the press, because he and his master wish to do *public mischief* without hearing of it, conscious that it has been a terror to *tyrants*, *traitors* and *oppressors*—It is the only method of exposing the tyranny and despotism of kings, in all its hideous shapes and forms, and guarding the people against the villainous designs of their rulers, who but too often, under the specious pretence of acting for the public good, are only seeking a power to oppress and enslave them.—It is the only method of holding up to public contempt and indignation, *bad* ministers and *corrupt* judges, that they may meet a punishment equal to their crimes. It is the only channel through which the people can know whether the money they pay for the support of the state, and the defence of the kingdom, is properly applied to the several uses for which it was granted, or whether it is not lavishly squandered away, and divided amongst a parcel of miscreants and worthless traitors, for the most base, wicked and ruinous purposes—It is by this means they know, whether new demands made, and new taxes and burthens laid upon them, are just or unjust; whether it is only to feed and enrich a few state leeches, who live on the vitals of their country, and to support a horrid system of corruption and tyranny, the bane of kingdoms, and the destruction of public virtue and public liberty.—It is by nervous, manly, public disquisitions on the policy of nations, that the people are made acquainted with the rise, progress and state of empires, and the causes which bring on the decline and ruin of kingdoms; and thus they are enabled to preserve themselves from the same disgrace, infamy and fall and to guard against the arbitrary and baneful designs of those they have intrusted with power.

It was intirely owing to the bold and spirited writings in the time of *Charles* the *first*, and to the rustic virtue of our ancestors, that that execrable hypocrite and tyrant (though called by his creatures *pious* and *good*) was deservedly brought to the *block*, and this nation preserved from a most ignominious state of slavery and ruin, planned and destined by that infernal monster.

The last glorious *revolution* had never been brought about by the patriots of his country, and the manly declarations of the immortal *king William*, if *James* the *second* could have stopt the *freedom* of the *press* and *public writings*; he might then have carried on his black and bloody designs against the religion, laws and constitution of the kingdom, with safety, till he had accomplished his ends, and till the nation was past all redemption from *popery* and *bondage*.

Whoever therefore is an enemy to the *liberty* of the *press*, and to the *freedom* of *public writing*, couched in the boldest and strongest terms, even against kings, as well as all other inferior magistrates, when they abuse the powers vested in them, and destroy the people they should protect and defend, both in their life, liberty and property, is an enemy to God and man; for the Almighty never made a tyrant to enslave and butcher the human race, whom he in his great wisdom and goodness made *happy* and *free*.

I will be bold to say, that the people of England would have felt the *chains* intended for them by the present king and his ministers long before this, had not their eyes been opened by the *public writings*, and the noble opposition their tyranny and villainy met with from a small but virtuous band of true patriots in both houses of parliament. Their monstrous and wild power began to shew itself soon after his *muliish* Majesty came to the crown, and the artful *Scotch* traitors, *Bute* and *Mansfield*, had usurped the reins of government. Every printer who dared to publish the most *mild* and *gentle* strictures on the proceedings of parliament, although they materially concerned every man in the kingdom, was immediately dragged in the most *arbitrary* manner to the bar of the House of Lords or Commons, before a tribe of venal prostituted slaves, who had betrayed their trust, and were themselves both parties, accusers and judges in the same cause; many were *fined*, and others both *fined* and *imprisoned*. This was striking at the root of what Lord *Mansfield* has long been trying to destroy, and which he has rendered almost useless, *trial* by *jury*, and leaving the life and personal liberty of every Englishman at the mercy of the crown, and the destructive tools of power. As this proceeding did not altogether answer their purpose, the same *Scotch traitor*, *Mansfield*, advised his tyrannic Majesty in Council to issue an *illegal* proclamation for apprehending *Wheeble*, for what he was pleased to call a *libel*; but Mr. *Wilkes* soon convinced his Lordship, that a proclamation in this country for a misdemeanor could not have the *force* of *law*, and discharged *Wheeble* as soon as he was taken, and so far destroyed Lord Mansfield's cunning, and the usurped power of a *pious* tyrant.

It is only the checks which are put upon magistrates, and the opposition which tyranny meets with, that makes nations *free*; and it is only the want of such checks, and such opposition, that make them slaves. It is the nature of power to be ever encroaching, and it should be the business of the people to be always on their guard against it; every *extraordinary* power, granted at *particular times* and *particular occasions*, is presently converted into an *ordinary power*, to be used at *all times*, and where there is *no occasion*. From this spirit it is, that *occasional* acts have been made *perpetual*, *one* year has been improved into *three*, and *three* into *seven*. Thus the *riot act*, which passed 1715, at the time of the *Scotch Rebellion*, was designed as a *temporary law*, for the purpose of preventing tumults and insurrections, which were then much dreaded in every part of the kingdom; and when that *pretence* for passing it had no longer any existence, yet we see it is made a handle of even at *this* day, upon every the most *trifling occasion*, to answer the purposes of government and to butcher the people at pleasure.

A *triennial* or three years parliament was upon the *same occasion* made *septennial*, because it was then urged, a *new election* would throw the nation into a ferment, and impede the measures of government; but the baneful lust of power in the crown, and the opportunity of corrupting the members by that means, were so great, that a *seven year* parliament has continued ever since, which has been one principal cause of the peoples ruin.

THE SCOURGE. No. VII.

Saturday, March 11, 1780.

Must LITTLE *Villains then submit to Fate,*
That GREAT *One may enjoy the World in State.*

To the notorious *Plunderer* of the People, *Corruptor* of Parliaments, State-Criminal and Public *Traitor*, LORD NORTH.

MY LORD,

SHALL a highwayman or a pick pocket be hanged at *Tyburn*, for taking the paltry sum of a few shillings or pounds, and such a *parricide* as your Lordship, who has robbed a *whole* nation for years, and ruined a mighty empire, not only escape punishment, but be *honoured* and *rewarded*? Shall villainy be sanctified by the *greatness* of it, and impunity be purchased by deserving the *axe* or the *halter*?—Forbid it heaven, forbid it justice! this is inverting the order of things, confounding virtue and vice, whilst nature revolts at the idea.

A man robbed on the highway, or in his own house, has the restitution of his *property* again where it can be made, and he has the *life* of the offender, if he can be apprehended. Thus he receives from the *law* all public satisfaction; vengeance is at once taken for the crime committed, and a terrible example made of the author to prevent a repetition of it.—But, my Lord, when such a *monster* of iniquity and *traitor* to his country as your Lordship, is once grown ungovernably rich by *national* plunder, delusion and state craft, holding the *iron* hand of power over the people whom he has made poor by every means of oppression and villainy, supported, protected and encouraged in a system of *public robbery* by a corrupt parliament and an unfeeling *tyrant*, lost to all sense of human woe, and living in pomp and grandeur upon the miseries of mankind, he is out of the reach of COMMON JUSTICE; and therefore *new* kinds of vengeance, *new* tortures, and *new* engines of misery ought to be invented, to make the punishment of such a traitor as much exceed common punishments, as his crimes exceed those of the worst sort of common malefactors.

There can be no analogy, my Lord, between the crimes of *private* men and those of *public ministers*: The first can go no farther than the injury, sufferings or death of single persons; the others subvert the laws and the policy of nations, destroy the peace of *millions*, ruin *thousands*, and create general want, discontents, insurrections and civil wars. But of all crimes, my Lord, which regard a state, the greatest and blackest is that of robbing the public; because upon a frugal and just administration of the national treasure the very being and existence of the commonwealth depends.

Lord *Coke* calls it *Tutela pacis*, and *firmamentum belli*; and embezzleing of it is death by the civil law, and ought to be so by all laws. It is the worst sort of *treason*; it draws all other crimes and treasons after it; it disconcerts all the measures and necessary œconomy of government; and lays the foundation of sedition, rebellion, and all kinds of public misery.

You, my Lord, and your *pious* master, by the basest and most treacherous arts, in conjunction with a few other state villains of less note and consequence, have, in the course of *ten* years, *robbed* this nation of more than *three times ten millions* of money. You nobly scorn *little* pilferings, and in the *dark*. *Small* sums will not do. You despise the practice of former times and common rogues. Figures have lost their use in arithmetic, they no longer signify *hundreds* and *thousands*, but MILLIONS. We now see, my Lord, that you can, with the most consummate assurance and with *unblushing* impudence, *publicly* rob the *people* at NOON-DAY, to support the diabolical measures of a tyrannical, corrupt and abandoned court, for the vilest and most infernal purposes. You *laugh* at the miseries of your fellow-subjects; you are deaf to their complaints; you insult their wrongs; and bid defiance to PUBLIC JUSTICE. Secure in a *majority* of venal rascals in the House of Commons (who receive from *your hands* a part of the people's money) and screened behind the throne, you think yourself *safe*. It may be so, my Lord, at *this moment*, but the day of *retribution* is near at hand, when no subterfuge, no artifice, nor all the power of an obstinate lawless tyrant, will be able to *save* you from that punishment and death your crimes so justly merit; unless your Lordship, in imitation of *some* of your predecessors (to prevent a public ignominious end) should put a period to your own existence, with a pistol or sword.

Although, my Lord, you now *refuse* to give *any account*, and prevent all inquiry into the expenditure of those immense sums you have for years past basely and wickedly drawn from the pocket of industry, labour, and even distress, you may live to lament that you was ever the common plunderer of the nation, the subverter of her laws, and the vile oppressor of mankind; you may and will have cause to wish you had acted the part of a faithful servant to that public, who generously and liberally paid you for all your toil and labour in the public service, in order to put you above the meanness and the temptation of robbing your friends and benefactors; or, monster like, of creating and fomenting a horrid unnatural war against your fellow subjects, which breathes nothing but destruction, private ruin and public desolation, and which could only be done to gratify the will of a *humane pious* tyrant, and to aggrandize yourself and your vile dependents with the public spoil.

We may trace in vain, my Lord, the history of this and all other nations, to find in the long and black catalogue of *traitors*, one in any degree equal to your Lordship. The public treasure is profusely squandered away and divided amongst the creatures of the Court, and such as will betray their country; new taxes and burthens are daily laid upon the people to continue and support an execrable war in *America* against the common rights and liberties of mankind; public corruption and abuses daily grow upon us; fees in most, if not in all the offices of state unnecessarily and shamefully increased; places and employments greatly multiplied, for the vile and wicked purpose of increasing the power of the crown, with no other design but to procure another Parliament equally as corrupt and infamous as the present, who will readily join in all the dirty work of *St. James's*, and in every ministerial plan of despotism and public ruin. Salaries have been augmented, and pensions granted out of number to the most worthless and unprincipled wretches, who for money would betray their God and their country. Multitudes of families, my Lord, are ruined by *you*, and sunk from independent fortunes and circumstances to poverty and want; children, born as they imagined to live in ease and affluence, now doomed, by your Lordship's villainy and ruinous system of government, to want bread, or to beg it. This, my Lord, is enough to pierce every heart, except your Lordship's, and that of your *pious* master, and a few other hardened *parricides*. All these misfortunes have been brought upon us, by a too rash confidence in your knavish management of public affairs. You have, my Lord, deceived the nation for a series of years, by low cunning, vile tricks and contemptible lies.

You seem, my Lord, in the true spirit of tyranny, determined to reduce mankind to the condition of brutes, and to make that reason which God gave useless to them; you want to deprive them even of the blessings of nature, to starve them in the midst of plenty, and to frustrate the natural bounty of the earth to men; for nature smiles in vain where you or your master frowns. The very hands of men, given by nature for their support, are now turned by your Lordship and the state craft of *St. James's*, into instruments of their misery, by being employed in a damnable destructive war, to gratify the ambition and vanity of the *best of Kings*, who suffers neither virtue, knowledge, plenty, nor any kind of happiness to dwell within the extent of his power.

Nothing, my Lord, that is good or desirable can subsist under him or your Lordship, nor within your reach; because you subsist upon nothing but what is detestable and wicked. You are supported by general ruin; you live by the distresses and the destruction of mankind; and as fraud and villainy, and every species of violence and cruelty, are the props of his throne and your power, so you measure your own happiness, security and strength, by the misery and weakness of the people; continued oppression and rapine being the studied and necessary arts of governing, by which you can render the people poor, abject and wretched.

My Lord, it would have been wisdom, it would have been bravery in the people of England, to have fallen by the hand of God long since, rather than by such an execrable minister as your Lordship and your associates. That we are fallen, is an evident and fatal truth, not only visible in every face, but in the destruction of our trade, the glory and rights of the nation, and the livelihood of the poor. But complaining does not mend the matter; yet who can help it, that sees this once great and flourishing kingdom, groaning under the weight of such mighty evils, brought upon it by such base and contemptible instruments.

For a nation to bear this treatment quietly, is of the most dangerous consequence; it invites fresh injuries; and that people who would not suffer *many* unjust burthens and oppressions shall not suffer *one*. An injured people should do themselves justice with speed and with vigour; by delays the edge of resentment goes off, and the offender has leisure to fortify himself by new villainies.

I would therefore advise my countrymen to make a virtue of their present anger; and prove to the world, that as they always scorned to be the property of *tyrants*, they will not be the prey of so vile a traitor as your Lordship.

JOHN MASON, Upholsterer,

In Race-street, at the north-west corner of Third-street, carries on the UPHOLSTERY BUSINESS in all its various branches, viz.

MAKES beds and window curtains, sophas, makes and repairs sacking-bottoms, chair bottoms, &c. papers rooms, and has for sale, flowered paper, sacking-bottoms, bed-cords, &c. &c.

Said MASON is extremely obliged to those Ladies and Gentlemen that have employed him, and begs the continuance of their custom.-----Mattrass beds made or repaired on the shortest notice. ¶

BALTIMORE, August 29.

An embarkation of troops lately took place at Charlestown, South-Carolina, it is said, for St. Augustine, which, it is apprehended, will be shortly invested by the Spaniards.

We are assured, by good authority, that on the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock, A. M. a bloody battle was fought within 8 miles of Camden, South-Carolina, between His Excellency General Gates, at the head of about 3000 men, 900 of whom were regulars, and the British forces, under the command of Earl Cornwallis, consisting of 1800 regulars, and 2400 refugees, &c. The contending armies engaged each other with the greatest fury, and the prospect, for some time, was extremely favourable to the American troops, who charged bayonets on the enemy, which obliged them to give ground, and leave some of their artillery in the possession of our advancing troops—But unfortunately, at this critical moment the premature flight of the militia terminated the conflict in favour of the enemy—an event which hath proved fatal to many of our brave countrymen of the regular troops, 4 or 500 of whom having been killed and taken—amongst whom are several valuable officers. The enemy's loss hath been much more considerable. Lord Cornwallis, or some other British General, it is conjectured, is amongst the slain.—Notwithstanding this misfortune, General Gates, whose Head Quarters are at Hillsborough, is collecting a force much superior to his late army, and appears resolved to try the fortune of another day.

The Virginians have compleated their quota of 5000 men, who are marching, in detachments of 500 men each, to reinforce General Gates.

About 300 cavalry, under the Colonels White and Washington, left Halifax, North Carolina, a few days ago, to join General Gates, at Hillsborough.

In justice to the South-Carolina militia, it must be mentioned, that they greatly distinguished themselves in the late action.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.

On Friday last the Camp which had been formed at Trenton by the Militia of this State, by orders of His Excellency General Washington broke up, in consequence of a countermand from him, on advices received from Europe. It consisted of 1500 Infantry, two companies of Artillery, with 4 pieces of cannon and a troop of Light-Horse. During their encampment they daily practised the manœuvres and discipline introduced into the Continental army by Baron Steuben, and made a very great progress. The greatest harmony and good order prevailed. A market was established, which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood regularly attended, and the respect paid to private property was such, that all the damage done in three weeks, did not amount to more than fifty pounds specie, agreeable to an appraisement made by two Freeholders of New-Jersey. They were well provided with tents and all other necessaries for actual field service. In a few days more, the whole, with the addition of Lancaster, York and Cumberland, would have made a corps of 3400 men. All under the command of His Excellency the President of the State, ready to co-operate with the Continental army, if their services had been immediately necessary.

The following is an ADDRESS presented to His Excellency GENERAL REED, President and Commander in Chief of the State of Pennsylvania, at Trenton, September 1st, 1780 by Brigadier General LACEY, Col. FYRE and Col. WILL, a Committee chosen for that purpose, and by the unanimous consent and approbation of the Officers of the Pennsylvania Militia, encamped there.

SIR, *Camp, Trenton, September 1, 1780.*

IMPELLED by principle, we feel it our duty to express to your Excellency, the high sense we entertain of your exertions and alacrity in assembling the Militia at this place, agreeable to the orders of our excellent Commander in Chief; and at the same time that we admit the necessity of the measure, we cannot help lamenting our countermand, as we indulged the flattering hope, from the uniform system of subordination and discipline, which your Excellency inculcated, and which we were determined to support, that we should at least have answered the expectation of our country, and disappointed the wishes of our enemies, foreign and domestic.

Prompted by motives of political safety, and personal attachment, we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that it will ever be our pride and glory to follow you to the field, and that we shall most chearfully afford you every support in our power to promote the general weal of America, and the particular interest of the State over which you so honorably preside.

To which his Excellency returned the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

THE obliging sentiments you have just expressed, cannot but give me a very sincere pleasure. The requisition of our service upon this occasion was founded on the most apparent propriety, and was too explicit to admit of doubt or delay. We have shewn our illustrious Allies, our excellent Commander in Chief, and the whole world, that when our country calls, it is our pleasure to obey. The alacrity with which so numerous and well appointed a body of troops have appeared in arms, the improvement in discipline, and the chastity of conduct, with respect to private property, reflect the highest honor upon the officers and men, and has made my command not only honorable but pleasant. Had the situation of public affairs required our proceeding to take an active part in the operations of the campaign, I doubt not you would have done equal honor to the State and yourselves, by your conduct in the field, and it would have been, as it ever will be, my duty and pride to partake of your danger and glory.

The opportunity is only deferred for a little time, and I trust it will not be long before we shall congratulate each other on a glorious independence, well secured by an honorable peace.

The marks of personal attachment and affection I have experienced in this short tour of duty, have made an impression on my mind, which no length of time can deface. To see my country free and happy, is the first object of my wishes, and to see the many brave and valuable men who have distinguished themselves in the contest, duly honored and rewarded, is the next.

Among these, I shall ever feel a peculiar attachment to you, gentlemen, who, on every account, both public and private, merit my warmest acknowledgments.

JOSEPH REED, President, and
Commander in Chief of the Pennsylvania Militia.

Several of the enemy's small privateers and whaleboats have lately infested Chesapeak-bay, and captured a number of small craft, some of them richly laden; but by late letters from Virginia we learn, that a sloop of ten guns decoyed and took one of their whaleboats rowing 36 oars; after taking out the prisoners they manned the boat from the sloop, and proceeded down the Bay to the place where these picaroons rendezvoused, and took six more boats, with a sloop of ten guns; among them is a barge with 25 men, commanded by the noted Jemmy Anderson, late of Fell's-point.

Saturday last the ship Luzerne, Capt. Bell, arrived here from L'Orient. He sailed in company with Capt. Montgomery, and confirms the account that the British channel fleet of 26 or 28 sail of the line, had appeared off Ushant, and says that the disturbances in London had risen to such a height as to make it advisable for the King and Royal Family to remove to Windsor. Martial Law had taken place in England.

Sunday arrived a large ship from Glasgow for New-York, laden with dry goods, cordage, &c. taken by the General Green, Holker and Fair American.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, William Augustus Atlee, Esq; Second Justice, John Evans, Esq; Third Justice, and George Bryan, Esq; Fourth Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their Precept, dated the twenty-sixth day of August last, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of September next. NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator, and Constables within the said city and county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things that to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; also all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of the said city and county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. And all others whom it may concern, are desired to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

DATED at Philadelphia, the Third Day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the fifth Year of American Independence.

N. B. A COURT of ADMIRALTY SESSIONS will be held at the same time and place, by the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judge of the Admiralty.

‖ JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1780.

Just imported, and to be sold by

PETER and *WILLIAM WIKOFF*,

At their store in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets opposite Elfrey's Alley,

AN ASSORTMENT of European and West-India GOODS, among which are, superfine broad cloths, midling and low priced ditto, superfine India chintz, muslins, gauzes and silks, linen, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, hairbines, calimancoes, and other stuffs, cotton velvets, serge denim, serges, baize, ratinets, plush, silk stockings, pins, buttons, buckles, hinges, locks, wool cards, fine Indian robes, flannel and blankets.

Also rum, sugar, bohea and hyson teas of the best quality, red port wine, and Madeira wines of different prices and qualities, some of which is as good as the best that ever was brought into this country, which they will sell by the pipe or lesser quantity. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on Second day, the 11th of September inst. at the dwelling-house of the Subscriber, in Waterford township, Gloucester county,

ALL his STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, and HOUSHOLD GOODS, consisting of working oxen, milch cows, young cattle, one breeding mare, hogs, hay and grass, apples in the orchard, an iron-bound waggon and cart, plows, harrows, geers, and sundry other farming utensils; several beds and beding, a case of drawers, desk, walnut and other tables, walnut and rush bottom chairs, pots, kettles, tubs, pails, and sundry other household and kitchen furniture; Indian corn and rye in the ground, &c. &c. Also, a lease on the plantation for three years from the 25th of March next. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place aforesaid, and the vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, and continue from day to day till all is sold. Attendance will be given by ¶ MOSES HUESTIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying on James River in Virginia, about 35 miles above Richmond, late the place of residence of Colonel William Fleming, and known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT. It contains somewhat more than 1400 acres, about 100 of which are very rich low grounds, and the remainder upland of the first quality. It is provided with a dwelling-house, stables, barns and out houses, together with an excellent orchard, and is esteemed, in proportion to its size and situation, one of the most valuable estates in that country. For terms, apply to Mrs. BYRD, at Westover on James River, in Virginia, or to

‖ ROBERT HARE.

THE Owners of the REPAUPA MEADOWS are desired to meet the Managers of said Meadow Company, on the 30th day of September instant, at the house of William Eldridge, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to fix upon a sum of money to be levied on the said meadows, towards the support of the banks, water-works, &c. agreeable to Act of Assembly of New-Jersey in such cases made and provided. §

By Order of the Managers,

Sept. 1, 1780. THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Tyrone township, Cumberland county, and now runs at large with his cattle, a little brindled two year old STEER, without a tail. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

August 24, 1780. § FRANCIS WEST.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Abington township, Philadelphia county, a bright bay HORSE, one white foot, about four years old. The owner is desired to come, and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

August 15, 1780. ¶ DAVID LOCKARD.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Ship or Vessel called the LADY MARGARET, and her Cargoe, Alexander Huie, late Master, burthen about 220 tons, taken at sea, on her late intended voyage from Glasgow to New-York, sent into this port, and libelled against as prize by Roger Kean, and others, *qui tam.* &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the JUDGE,

‖ ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Sept. 5, 1780.

To the Freeholders and others, Electors for the county of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere and hearty thanks for the honour you did me at the last annual election, by voting me the highest on the return for the office of HIGH SHERIFF of this county, by which I was honoured with a Commission for that purpose, by his Excellency the President of this State; and it is with reluctance I now inform you, that the situation of my family and private affairs are such, that it would be very inconvenient for me to serve in that office any longer; therefore request you will at the next election choose some other suitable person for said office, in the room and stead of, Gentlemen, your much obliged friend, and very humble servant,

DAVID MACKY, Sheriff.

Chester Sept. 4, 1780. ¶

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the county of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the present Sheriff of the said county of Chester declines serving the office any longer than till the next election, and being solicited and encouraged, I do hereby offer myself a Candidate for said office at the next annual election, and do further solicit the votes and interest of the Freemen of said county as far as will be agreeable to said Electors, which favour shall ever be acknowledged by your humble servant;

JOSHUA VAUGHAN. ‖

Chester, Sept. 4, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1780.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Negroe man, called NED, about five feet ten inches high, had been wounded in the left hand, which is healed, but he has not the proper use of it; he is apt to get drunk, has remarkable large feet, and speaks very quick. Whoever apprehends said Negroe, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ANDREW KENNEDY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in April next,

THE PLANTATION that the subscriber now lives upon, situated about half a mile above Mountholly, in Northampton township, Burlington county, West-Jersey; it contains about 80 acres of land, 20 of which is wood, about 10 acres of meadow, and the rest kind land, most of it much inclined to grass, and may be turned into mowing ground; the whole is under good cedar fences, and well supplied with water. There is on the premises a handsome new frame house, two stories high, 40 feet front by 26 feet deep, and a ten foot piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down stairs, with fire places, a seven foot entry through the middle, and five rooms up stairs, with good garrets and two good cellars; the whole well finished, and is as convenient as possible, and only wants to be painted to make it compleat; there is a pump of excellent water, a carriage-house, with a corn room over it, a granary, saddle house, poultry house, smoak-house, barn, cow-house, with head stalls for 12 cows, cart-house, and several other convenient buildings, all new, also a hay house that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two stables built of cedar logs, two orchards containing about 150 trees, the greatest part of the best grafted fruit; also an exceeding good garden well laid out, and well stock'd with raspberries strawberries, gooseberries, currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plumbs and cherries, all of the best kinds. The whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wishes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mountholly, as well as a regular stage-waggon twice a week to Cooper's-ferry. It may not be amiss to add, that the ground all lies to great advantage, that the house buildings are pleasantly and well situated, and that experience has proved it remarkably healthy. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN PURVIANCE, merchant, Philadelphia, or to ISAAC HAZLEHURST on the premises, who will give a good and sufficient title to the purchaser.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 28th of August last, off the plantation of Lewis Davis, in Springfield township, Chester county, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands and one inch high, with three white feet, a star in his forehead, a large snip on his nose, three years old this grass, a thin mane, carries lofty before, his tail docked short, has good courage, a natural trotter, and canters well. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the thief may be prosecuted to conviction, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, paid by CALEB DAVIS. ¶

West-Nantmill, Chester county, August 28, 1780.

TAKEN up, on the 16th instant, on the Horse shoe road, about a mile from the Main or Meeting, opposite Samuel Mackleduff's mill, a large BAY GELDING, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber, near said mill JAMES GILLEYLAND. §

SOME time last June came to the plantation of Elisha Barton, in Mount-Bethel township, Northampton county, a black HORSE, fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, no brand. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

¶ ELISHA BARTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, lying on the south branch of Rariton, in the county of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey, 30 miles from Trenton, 12 miles from several landings on Delaware river, from whence produce may be transported to Philadelphia by water, and 28 miles from Brunswick landing, containing 509 acres of land, 63 of which is excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and between 30 and 40 acres more may be made, about 280 acres of fine young timber land, the remainder is good tillable land, fit for all kinds of grain and under good fence. There are on the premises a good frame house and kitchen, a very large stone barn, a stone grist-mill 36 by 45 feet, with two pair of stones, two water-wheels, the merchant and country boults, rolling-skreen and hoisting-works all go by water, and the whole in good repair; an oil-mill, 26 by 30 feet, with a conveniency for setting a fulling-mill a-going with a very small expence, being intended for that purpose when built; also a saw-mill; the whole of said mills stand on the South Branch of Rariton, a large and constant stream of water; also a blacksmith's shop and coal house, cooper's house and shop, &c. two apple orchards of 230 trees, 100 of which are of a good size for bearing. Its situation is in a fine healthy and pleasant part of the country, particularly well situated for trade, a store having been kept there many years past. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living thereon. ¶ 6 w. MAHLON TAYLOR.

N. B. The said land will be sold all together, or divided, as may best suit, and immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

A LIST of Stray Horses and Mares in the hands of the Rangers in Bedford county, State of Pennsylvania.---One three year old black MARE, with a star in her face, and a white spot on her nose, near hind foot white, small sized.--One brown MARE, about 8 years old, some saddle marks about 13 hands and a half high, no brand to be seen.---One small bay MARE, branded on the near shoulder TE. about 13 hands high, trots all, very lengthy for her height.---One black HORSE, about 10 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock IB. some saddle marks, and about 13 hands high.---One bay MARE, branded on the shoulder C. about 10 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, paces a little.---One dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock GH. & HG. about 5 years old, trots all. One black HORSE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ratch down his face, four white feet, one wall eye, paces, trots and hand gallops.----One dark roan HORSE, paces and trots, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the right shoulder A. 5 years old. The owner or owners of the above described horses and mares are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

¶ GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, FOR HARD MONEY,

A Certain LOT of GROUND, two rods front, and ten rods deep, in High-street, Trenton, nearly opposite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which was lately erected and well-finished a neat two story frame dwelling-house, 27 feet by 20, with a good cellar under the whole, a chair-house adjoining, and a well of water in the yard; a store has usually been kept in said house, and it is a good stand for that purpose. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms from the subscriber, living thereon, who will give a good title. The purchaser may have possession before winter.

Trenton, Aug 10, 1780. ¶ JAMES CUMINGS.

WILLIAM MITCHEL of Apoquinimink hundred, and county of New-Castle, on Delaware, purposes to move with his family and property to Mongahalia in Virginia; Any person or persons having any demands, or any thing to say, or to lay to his or his family's charge, their property or reputation, are hereby required to make application before the first day of September next: The subscriber will continue in the hundred and county aforesaid, to answer all complaints alledged against him, his family and property, until then, of which all persons concerned are to take notice, from the 19th of July, 1780.

* WILLIAM MITCHEL.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO FOUR HORSE TEAMS, with good Waggons, Geers and Covers, all compleat and in good Order, fitting for the road. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to JOHN ROBERTS, in Montgomery township, or to ALEXANDER M'MICHAEL, in New-Hanover, both of Philadelphia county.

August 8, 1780. ¶

WHEREAS JANE HARNETT hath eloped from me her husband, sold my effects, run me in debt, and reports that I am gone to New-York, which is utterly false, as will appear from under the hand of William Potts, of Mansfield, Burlington county, as follows:

"These are to certify whom it may concern, That James Harnett came to my house on or about the 10th day of January, 1780, and continued with me until the 3d day of July, 1780, and behaved himself as an honest industrious man; he returned to my service on the 18th day of said July, and is now with me in my service. Witness my hand, this 17th day of July, 1780.

WILLIAM POTTS."

Therefore I, the said James Harnett, having received such base usage at her hands, do hereby forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, for I will pay no more for her from this 24th day of July, as witness my hand. † JAMES HARNETT.

Mansfield, Burlington county, July 24, 1780.

Philadelphia, August 14, 1780.

STRAYED away, from off the commons of the city, about the middle of last month, a middle sized COW, spotted red and white, about 10 years old, white legs and tail, her two hind teats out of use, occasioned by a sore bag, and had a hemp rope round her horns. Whoever takes her up, and will deliver her to WILLIAM SNOWDEN, on Society-Hill, near the New market, shall receive *Two Hundred Dollars*. †

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, *Esquire*, *Governor of Maryland*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that on the night of the 27th of last month, the *Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill*, and *Fulling-Mill*, late the property of Colonel *Isaac Perkins* of Kent county, were burnt down, and that there is great reason to suspect the said mills were maliciously set on fire by some abandoned persons:---For the discovery of, and bringing to condign punishment, the perpetrators of such an attrocious crime,---I do hereby promise a PARDON to any person concerned in burning or setting fire to the said mills (provided he or she be not the principal) who shall first make discovery to a Magistrate of the Principal, and his or her accomplice or accomplices in the said crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's Command,
T. JOHNSON, *jun. Secr'y.*

GOD SAVE the STATE.

WE, the Subscribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of York to adjust the Accompts of the Creditors of SAMUEL FARRA, do appoint Friday, the 3d Day of September next, at the house of Elizabeth Gartner, Widow, in York-Town; at which Time and Place all the Creditors are desired to attend, with their Vouchers, &c.

HENRY MILLER,
York, July 28, 1780. WILLIAM BAILY,
§ THOMAS ARMOR.

Easton, June 22 1780.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an of Act General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the third day of April, 1779, intituled, "An Act to raise Supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine," the following tracts of land have been duly valued and rated by the Assessors for the county of Northampton: We the Commissioners for said county do hereby give notice that the day of appeal will be on the 24th of July next; and unless the tax is paid on or before the 20th of September next, the said lands or such part thereof as will be sufficient to answer the said tax, and all charges accruing by reason of the non payment thereof, will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder. Given under our hands the 22d of June, 1780. HENRY BARNET, HENRY ENGEL, NICHOLAS FOX, Commissioners.

	Acres of Land.	Rate. £	Tax. £	s.	d.
In MOUNT-BETHEL Township.					
Henry Burts	50	100	3	6	8
Benjamin Carty,	100	200	6	13	4
Alexander Brown,	360	930	32	13	4
Robert Dunn,	200	400	13	6	8
David Owen,	100	200	6	13	4
Alexander M'Ilroy,	277	260	8	13	4
William Jones,	68	60	2	0	0
William Williams,	27	40	1	6	8
John Lukens	200	600	20	0	0
John Lowry and Comp.	80	120	4	0	0
Jacob Frauenfelder,	25	15	0	10	0
Amos Stretteli,	400	2400	80	0	0
------- Brannold,	100	100	3	6	8
In WHITEHALL Township.					
John Lardner,	700	4200	140	0	0
Samuel Morris,	600	5400	180	0	0
In SALISBURY Township.					
Isaac Greenleafe,	200	1400	46	13	4
In PENN Township,					
Jacob Freybelbeefe,	150	220	7	6	8
Jacob Mawns,	200	250	8	6	8
Philip Moser,	100	175	5	16	8
Burghart Moser,	150	200	6	13	4
Ditto,	100	125	4	3	4
Martin Swap,	150	100	3	6	8
Peter Shull,	70	85	2	16	8
Jacob Measse,	200	150	5	0	0
Peter Kyser,	200	350	11	13	4
Thomas Parvine,	200	300	10	0	0
Valentine Probet,	150	200	6	13	4
Henry Reselderfer,	100	125	4	3	4
Jacob Kenig,	200	200	6	13	4
Jacob Measse,	200	150	5	0	0
Arnold Bilig,	150	100	3	6	8
Andrew Ohl,	100	125	4	3	4
John Lifer,	150	150	5	0	0
Arnold Bilig,	50	70	2	6	8
Ditto,	100	100	3	6	8
John Delong,	280	330	11	0	0
Joseph Gerber,	100	100	3	6	8
William Green,	100	125	4	3	4
Jacob Bartel,	100	100	3	6	8
John Myer,	50	95	3	3	4
Bernhart Fulleweiler,	150	100	3	6	8
Thomas Brumfield,	300	300	10	0	0
William Logan,	400	700	23	6	8
Michael Ohl,	150	150	5	0	0
In TOWAMENSING Township.					
John Balliet,	320	670	22	6	8
William Kern,	60	70	2	6	8
Christian Hoffman,	300	450	15	0	0
Abraham Smith,	300	450	15	0	0
John Bare,	100	150	5	0	0
Ulrich Shoewalter,	100	150	5	0	0
John Shymer,	100	150	5	0	0
Magdalena Deeder,	150	220	7	6	8
Mark Thompson, one third of a saw-mill, and	5	110	3	13	4
Hugh Hughes, one third of do. &	5	110	3	13	4
Moses Fravel,	250	310	10	6	8
Godfrey Greensweig,	300	450	15	0	0
In ALLEN Township.					
Sarah Wister,	500	4000	133	6	8
In BETHLEHEM Township.					
Thomas Graham,	181	1630	54	6	8
Sarah Wister,	500	4500	150	0	0
William Bingham,	500	4500	150	0	0
Charles Stedman,	100	800	26	13	4
In FORKS Township.					
Thomas Potts,	50	400	13	6	8
In PLAINFIELD Township.					
John Hutchison,	70	150	5	0	0
Widow Sleidhorn,	300	900	30	0	0
Joseph Fox,	60	150	5	0	0
John Young,	50	60	2	0	0
Andrew Kline,	30	50	1	13	4
Jacob Biddle,	100	150	5	0	0
John George Buhn,	300	900	30	0	
Frederick Hubler,	25	50	1	13	4
Christian Fry,	40	60	2	0	0
John Okely,	200	500	16	13	4
Jacob Lesh,	50	90	3	0	0
Gotlieb Hubler,	25	50	1	13	4
James Kelly,	50	120	4	0	0
In CHESNUTHILL Township.					
David Kennedy,	90	100	3	6	8
Peter Dehaven,	90	100	3	6	8
Joseph Biddle,	600	1000	33	6	8
Joseph Rowlings,	250	300	10	0	0
Samuel Rowlings,	200	240	8	0	0
William Paul,	100	150	5	0	0
Thomas James,	235	360	12	0	0
Edward Shymer,	136	280	9	6	8
Thomas Craig,	360	360	12	0	0
Benjamin Tomkins,	500	200	6	13	4
Mathias Bush,	150	220	7	6	8
In HAMILTON Township.					
James Elton,	400	500	16	13	4
In LOWER SMITHFIELD Township.					
Lewis Gordon,	200	150	5	0	0
William Logan,	300	225	7	10	0
John Okely,	170	127	4	4	8
Mifflin and Irwin,	180	242	8	1	4
Charles Moore,	150	112	3	14	8
Abraham Van Campen,	100	75	2	10	0
John Seely,	200	150	5	0	0
James Morgan & Joseph Morris,	200	150	5	0	0
James Morgan,	400	300	10	0	0
Ditto,	280	220	7	6	8
Paul Keiper,	300	337	11	4	0
Samuel Powel & Joseph Morris,	1500	1110	37	0	4
Benjamin Munday,	50	56	1	16	0
James Hays,	400	300	10	0	0
Ditto,	300	210	7	0	0
Daniel Broadhead,	100	225	7	10	8

CAME to the subscriber, living in West-Caln township, Chester county, on the second day of April last, A Brindle COW, with a crop off the near ear, twelve years old, a large star in her forehead, one half of her tail white. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold on the first day of November next, by me

† ROBERT KELLY.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Peters, in Blockley township, about a week ago, a RED COW, with a white face, and a BRINDLE HEIFER. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. HENRY SMITH.

August 11, 1780. ¶

Lower Merion township, Philad. county, July 28, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of DAVID SHANNON, on the 2d of June last, a Black HORSE, with a star and one white foot, several white spots on his back, and one white spot under his mane. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡

Philadelphia, July 20, 1780.

ALL persons who have any demands upon the estate of JOHN LABOYTEAUX, deceased, late of this city, merchant; and all those that are indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, near the Drawbridge, Water-street, that they may be settled.

HANNAH LABOYTEAUX, Administratrix.

N. B. A pair of elegant LOOKING GLASSES, and some large PICTURES, to be sold at the above place. †

East-Caln township, Chester county, July 20, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 8th inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, living at the sign of the Ship, on the Lancaster road, A Bay GELDING, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, low in flesh, thin made, steep rump, low neck, and a light switch tail, one white hind foot, paces and racks, good courage, carries head and tail well, branded on the near shoulder P P. and shod before when taken away. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice and the owner get his horse again, shall have the above reward, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, for the horse only, paid by

¶ JONATHAN VALENTINE.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 26th of April last, from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, A Servant LAD, named JACOB LUTZ; he is a well set stout fellow, about 16 years of age, squints, and has a sore on his right foot. His father lives in Berks county, at the Blue Mountains, near Fort Henry, commonly called Fort Sickes. Whoever takes up the said lad, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by ¶ JOHN PHILIP DE HAAS.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, about the 18th instant, A small SORREL HORSE, with a star in his forehead, and branded A on the near shoulder and buttock, supposed to be about three or four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 21, 1780. ¶ DAVID ZELL.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, in Haverford township, Chester county, the 13th instant, A dark brown MARE, with a lock and clog on her foot. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 25, 1780. ¶ WILLIAM BROOKE.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

PICKED up off Stamper's wharf (the owner being positive to the spot) A common size SILVER WATCH, China face, steel chain and key, a cornelian stone seal, with the impression of a man's head, set in silver, maker's name and number forgot: A Print of his Excellency General Washington in the bottom of the outside case. As 'tis likely it will be offered for sale, it is hoped that watchmakers and others to whom it may be offered will stop it, for which the above reward will be given by the Printers hereof, and no questions asked. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER. 1780. THE NUMB. 2622.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1780.

THE AMERICAN ADMONISHER. No. II.

Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen who survey,
The rich man's joys encrease, the poor's decay,
'Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand,
Between a splendid and an happy land.

GOLDSMITH.

IN my former number I took the liberty of supposing three different reasons for the silence I have mentioned; I shall now take a more particular view of each of them separately, and divide the subject of this and the following numbers into three parts. In the first place I shall consider what it can be that should make them afraid of offending, and endeavour to convince them that this fear is without any real foundation. Secondly, I shall speak with regard to the effects that inattention in the multitude may have upon them; and thirly, I shall examine into their reasons for being disheartened at beholding the progress of *vice* among their brethren.

The fears of man always must have some foundation, either real or imaginary, and I would beg leave to ask those writers, what foundation their's arise from? Are they not founded on too great a desire for your own preservation? If so, your wisdom will doubtless inform you, that it is now time to give your thoughts and your actions another turn;—generously disdain to be one moment silent while there is the least prospect of doing good by your writing. If you look upon it to be dangerous for a man to speak the religious sentiments of his heart, manifest your greatness of soul, by preferring the public good to private conveniencies; and though you may be opposed by the unwise, or persecuted by the wicked, yet remember the saying of one who was tried as in the seven times heated furnace of affliction, and could, in the height of his distresses, say, with a heavenly joy, "once "was I young, but now I am old, yet I never saw the "righteous forsaken." Remember this, and you will be emboldened to walk with resolution in those paths that heaven shall point out to you—not elevated by the smiles, nor depressed with the frowns and the threats of mortals, but by chearfully embracing every opportunity of testifying your zeal for the honour of your God, convince the world that your chiefest desire is to convert the sinner from sin to righteousness, and that you are above, very far above the powers of envy and malice, having all your views to extend beyond the gloomy province of dull mortality; and while you are in pursuit of those great and generous intentions, bear in mind the saying of a great man, whose example is well worthy of your imitation.—"They that are wise shall be as the brightness of the "firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness "shall shine as the stars."

But perhaps they do not altogether arise from this source, it would indeed be derogatory from the greatness of a good man to have it said, that self preservation should sway his actions,—what then can they arise from?—Tell me, ye enlightened souls! tell me, is it from the continual conduct of those among us who have never yet been made acquainted with the inestimable advantages arising from a religious life?—Is it this they originate from? Is it from this consideration that your pens are neglected? If so, reason will convince you of your mistake, and that your fears are erected on an imaginary basis; for what will be more likely to bring them willing to be made disciples of Jesus, all whose "paths are paths of peace," than your examples and precepts? and I hope you do not think them so abandoned and lost to all sense of honour, as wilfully to injure you when you are aiming at their good: If you do imagine this to be the case, I cannot suffer the opinion to remain uncontradicted;—my love for them will not allow me to be silent while they are under the imputation of guilt, until I clear them, or am myself convinced that they are guilty.

Every man must in some measure be acquainted with the value of religion, and though all are not in possession of so large a portion of it as they ought, yet I would willingly hope there is not one among us, who desires to be called an American, that can think of casting so great a reproach on the name, as to let his words or actions stand in opposition to the immortal happiness of his neighbour;—none but what would be glad to see religion flourish in others,—and not one, if he knew what reflection was, but would shudder at the thought of warring against heaven and incurring the displeasure of his Maker: There is not a man of sense that will oppose you, nor one of any feeling that dare oppress you. For the truth of what I alledge I appeal to them—yes, I appeal to you, my generous countrymen!—hoping that the secret sentiments of your hearts will correspond with what I assert in your favour, and praying that your future conduct may give a strong and powerful sanction to all my assertions on your behalf:-----I say I appeal to you----can you think of opposing such men and such measures? Can you, who have so strenuously insisted upon having liberty yourselves, who have fought for it, and sacrificed your every endearment in life beside to gain it,---can you now harbour the thought of depriving others of that richest of jewels? Can you be so unmindful of the honour that should always be due to the name---the glorious name of a free-born American, as to tarnish its lustre with the tears of your brethren caused by oppression? Can you be so insensible to your own present and future happiness---so inattentive to the friendly admonitions of your own hearts, and so lost to reason itself, as to act in direct opposition to the laws of your Creator? Or can you, who have so zealously opposed tyranny, and so valiantly fought against oppression from a distant country, and in that opposition have sacrificed many brave men and mountains of treasure on the shrine of unspotted liberty---can you even think of so greatly offending the manes of those departed heroes who have fallen, as to suffer *cruelty* to set her foot among us, or allow *oppression* to lift up her head in America? Give me leave to assure you, if this ever comes to be the case you will no longer be the favourites of heaven,---you will no longer be entitled to the sweet benevolence of the protecting skies; *excellency*, with all her richest ornaments round her, shall fly away far from our borders, and *perfection* in America be seen no more:---All your grandeur will then end in anarchy and confusion; the powers of heaven will unanimously declare a lasting war against you, and even the blood of those liberal patriots who have died for you will fly as witnesses before you to judgment. You cannot, you will not be so ungrateful as to disturb, by any action of yours, the tranquility of those happy shades in elysium, who would blush to hear of your doing any thing unworthy of the dignity that they were desirous of raising you and posterity to;---your own benevolent and tender feelings will tell you that you cannot, without acting contrary to what you know of right and wrong, and in a manner dishonourable to your county and to humanity.

You may probably find your indignation to arise when you see attempts made to injure your characters; but remember, that to check your passions is acting the part of wise men, and carrying yourselves above common insults is shewing your greatness of mind: I say you may be aggravated at such attempts, but can you, my grateful countrymen, be offended at those who are endeavouring to reform your manners and refine your understandings; who are seeking your earthly and heavenly happiness by a continual performance of those worthy obligations required of every good christian; and who, instead of injuring your characters are, by their works, trying to raise them to that pitch of untainted greatness, becoming the elevated station of our country? Can you oppose such, or endure to see them oppressed? No, let it never be said that you are so unwise, but let the name of every American be handed without a sully or a stain down to future ages, that they may not want for examples that deserve to be imitated by them.

Are you not now persuaded, ye friends to mental improvement!----are you not fully persuaded that your apprehensions with regard to danger were wrong? and that you have long been depriving your friends, your neighbours and your countrymen of advantages the most valuable, and keeping from them a large fund of treasure----treasure, that would be far more precious than the golden wedge of Ophir, and of more real service than all the Babylonish garments that dark dissimulation hath ever brought forth to cloak the base conduct of her votaries?

If the situation of the minds of the people makes it dangerous speaking or writing with freedom, who will be more likely to make them better and banish this evil from us than you? certainly it is an evil that ought to be drove with contempt from all governments; and it is an undoubted truth, that it will not be encouraged in any country, except where the rulers thereof are desirous of establishing the ruinous standard of horrid *despotism*. If you see this evil, why do you not make some attempts to mend it? Why are you not willing to expose yourselves for the good of others? Rouse yourselves from the lethargic state in which you have too long remained!----Rouse and step forth, and, with that firmness becoming a philosopher, resolutely endeavour to remove not only every evil but every appearance of evil that you may see among the inhabitants of these United States, that thereby you may have the reward of peace in your own breasts,---that you may gain the applause of all your virtuous readers,---that you may, when the trumpet of God shall sound the solemn alarm for all to appear before him, be prepared to approach his throne and receive the lasting laurels of victorious virtue,--and for the perpetuation of your memory on earth, when your bodies are laid in their silent tombs, each of your monuments may have the following line inscribed on it, at the sight of which the hearts of your posterity shall glow with delight,

"*His Country call'd the gen'rous Patriot forth.*"

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1780.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Negroe man, called NED, about five feet ten inches high, had been wounded in the left hand, which is healed, but he has not the proper use of it; he is apt to get drunk, has remarkable large feet, and speaks very quick. Whoever apprehends said Negroe, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ANDREW KENNEDY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Abington township, Philadelphia county, a bright bay HORSE, one white foot, about four years old. The owner is desired to come, and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

August 15, 1780. DAVID LOCKARD.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Ship or Vessel called the LADY MARGARET, and her Cargoe, Alexander Huie, late Master, burthen about 220 tons, taken at sea, on her late intended voyage from Glasgow to New-York, sent into this port, and libelled against as prize by Roger Kean, and others, *qui tam*, &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the JUDGE,
ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Sept. 5, 1780.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, William Augustus Atlee, Esq; Second Justice, John Evans, Esq; Third Justice, and George Bryan, Esq; Fourth Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their Precept, dated the twenty-sixth day of August last, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of September next. NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator, and Constables within the said city and county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things that to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; also all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of the said city and county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. And all others whom it may concern, are desired to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

DATED at Philadelphia, the Third Day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the fifth Year of American Independence.

N. B. A COURT of ADMIRALTY SESSIONS will be held at the same time and place, by the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judge of the Admiralty.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1780.

Just imported, and to be sold by

PETER and *WILLIAM WIKOFF*,

At their store in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, opposite Elfrey's-Alley,

AN ASSORTMENT of European and West-India GOODS, among which are, superfine broad cloths, midling and low priced ditto, superfine India chintz, muslins, gauzes and silks, linen, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, hairbines, calimancoes, and other stuffs, cotton velvets, serge denim, serges, baize, rattinets, plussr, silk stockings, pins, buttons, buckles, hinges, locks, wool cards, fine Indian robes, flannel and blankets.

Also rum, sugar, bohea and hyson tea of the best quality, red port wine, and Madeira wines of different prices and qualities, some of which is as good as the best that ever was brought into this country, which they will sell by the pipe or lesser quantity. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying on James River, in Virginia, about 35 miles above Richmond, late the place of residence of Colonel William Fleming, and known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT. It contains somewhat more than 1400 acres, about 100 of which are very rich low grounds, and the remainder upland of the first quality. It is provided with a dwelling-house, stables, barns and out-houses, together with an excellent orchard, and is esteemed, in proportion to its size and situation, one of the most valuable estates in that country. For terms, apply to Mrs. BYRD, at Westover, on James River, in Virginia, or to

ROBERT HARE.

THE Owners of the REPAUPA MEADOWS are desired to meet the Managers of said Meadow Company, on the 30th day of September instant, at the house of William Eldridge, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to fix upon a sum of money to be levied on the said meadows, towards the support of the banks, water-works, &c. agreeable to Act of Assembly of New-Jersey in such cases made and provided.

By Order of the Managers,

Sept. 1, 1780. THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Tyrone township, Cumberland county, and now runs at large with his cattle, a little brindled two year old STEER, without a tail. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

August 24, 1780. FRANCIS WEST.

THE SCOURGE. No. VIII.

LONDON, *Saturday, March* 18.

To the FREEHOLDERS, BURGESSES and ELECTORS of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends and Fellow-Subjects,

LET me conjure you, by all you hold dear and valuable on earth, to take a retrospective view of the present *inglorious* and *ruinous* reign (the infamy of it I need not mention, you all know it, you all feel it, it is in your memories) a reign of *tyranny*, *injustice* and *blood*; a reign that will for ever render, without one bright ray of glory, the page of English history wherein it is mentioned, black, dismal and gloomy; a reign that will be read by future generations with horror and detestation. I repeat it again, let me conjure you to do this seriously and attentively, and you will then feel the injuries you have and do suffer, as I feel them, and as every Englishman *ought* to feel them; you will then be fired with the same spirit of resentment against the authors of them as I am, and boldly stand forth with a firm and determined resolution, not only to punish the traitors, however exalted, but to rescue your country from its *now* impending ruin. It is in *your* power, and *you* only can save it.

Your petitions will avail nothing unless you carry into execution, with a spirit that may do honour to your names and to Englishmen, the plan of your *Committees* and ASSOCIATIONS; it is that which gives them weight, force, vigour and consequence, and strikes a tenfold terror into the guilty souls of wicked ministers and their adherents. Remember, that till you *associated*, petitions to *parliament* and remonstrances to the *throne* were treated with contempt and insult, and *you* were made the *jest* and *mockery* of the KING and his corrupt servile tools and slaves; he held out to you the haughty language of an imperial tyrant, trampling on the freedom of mankind and the sacred laws of *justice* and *humanity*; you were called the *mob*---the *canaille*---the *dregs* of the people and scum of the earth.---Can ye, O! my countrymen, forget this treatment, and quietly submit to it from a sett of base miscreants, who are grown rich and powerful by plundering you of your *property*, and who want to make you *slaves?* Will ye not, O Britons! enforce your petitions, and *insist* upon the prayer of them being *complied* with, even at the hazard of your lives, and with the sword, should cruel necessity compel it? If this is not done, and speedily, farewel to the liberties of this country. It now depends upon yourselves whether you will deserve those vile reproachful names or not; shew that you are *men*, and you will be treated *like men*, even by the present *pious*, *just* and *grateful* king.

IRELAND, which has laboured for years under a heavy weight of English tyranny and oppression, and all the restraints that could be laid on her trade, to keep the people poor and miserable, was denied even the shadow of relief, and some state villain or public traitor (whom the people there never saw) was almost every month added to the *pension* list of that kingdom; it was of no use to remonstrate or complain, redress could not be obtained, oppression succeeded oppression, and while the people *tamely* bore those burthens the king and his ministers were determined to load them with more; but the miseries of the Irish people had no sooner roused them to a sense of their wrongs, and they saw that nothing but ARMS could save them from ruin and the baneful corruption of an English court, than the tyrant and his minions were so terrified (as they always will be) at the brave and manly spirit of *freedom*, that they readily granted, thro' *fear*, what *justice* could never obtain. And will you, my fellow-countrymen, be the last, nay neglect, to assert your freedom and your rights, destroy the all grasping power of an arbitrary court, and restore the independency of a British parliament?

Consider that you are the first principles of wealth and power; from your industry, labour and toil, arises all that can be called riches. The king, the nobility, the gentry, the clergy, and all officers civil, naval and military, are supported in luxury and grandeur at your expence, and by the sweat of your brow. Assert, then, your own dignity and consequence in the state, shew that you are FREEMEN, and not foreign saleable slaves: You have the sole power over your own purses, and you have an undoubted right to call those to an account who rob or oppress you---you are now reduced almost to beggary and bondage by the enormity of taxes, partially and oppressively levied by a vile and infamous ministry, and by those miscreant wretches whom *you* have *raised* as your guardians and protectors to the sacred and important office of senators. These very men, and the prostituted lords in administration, already dread your *meetings* and *associations*, conscious it will prove their overthrow and the *salvation* of this country, and therefore they have the impudence to call the legality of them in question, as if you had no right to *save yourselves*; they would make you believe it is a great crime to destroy the *influence* of the *crown*, and to obtain a *free parliament*, and that it is *treason* to appeal to any other law than *their will*; and all this is, because they want to secure themselves in power, and to perpetuate your misery and bondage. The prostitute bench of bishops, and more than two thirds of the clergy, are *bought* over to the side of the court, they are advocates for slavery and shedding human blood. The pulpit, from one corner of the kingdom to the other, as in the time of *Charles* the *First* and *James* the *Second*, resounds with nothing but blasphemy and nonsense, and the infernal doctrines of *passive obedience* and *non-resistance*, in order to make you the *tame* slaves of a despotic court, and in compliance with the wishes of a *Rigby*, a *Sandwich*, a *Weymouth*, a *North*, &c. who, instead of being fit for ministers of state in a free country, are only fit to disgrace a bawdy-house.

Next to your gratitude to heaven, take care, my fellow-countrymen, that you are not wanting to yourselves, at this awful and important moment, in prudence, virtue, courage and resolution; you must be your own friends,---you know who are your enemies and their designs, the king, his ministers, and an execrable majority of your representatives. How modestly they sollicited legislative power, how mildly and justly they have exercised it, how strictly they kept their promises, how scrupulously they have adhered to the laws of justice and humanity, asserted your freedom and preserved your property, needs no explanation, you all know it, you all feel it. Reject, then, with scorn and indignation, all those traiterous parricides, who have basely betrayed their trust. Suffer no man to be so much as a candidate, who has given up, or attempted to give up your birthrights, and trucked away your liberties and your property, for an *equivalent* to themselves, at the shrine of royal or ministerial despotism. No, treat all such, wherever they shew themselves, with abhorrence, as the common enemies of mankind, and as the pests and felons of society. You are freemen and men of reason and spirit, awaken your spirit; exert your reason and assert your freedom and your rights; enter into this solemn

ENGAGEMENT:

WE, the *freeholders*, *burgesses* and *electors* of Great-Britain, having for many years past seen with pain, and submitted with a patience which we now see criminal, to the lawless impositions of *corrupt senators*, ambitious, cruel and wicked ministers, and to the arbitrary designs of a despotic court; and finding our freedom invaded, our liberties infringed, our property unjustly taken from us, taxes unnecessarily increased, decay of trade and manufactures, and the glory and honour of our country almost irrecoverably lost, DECLARE AND SOLEMNLY ENGAGE, that we will by all lawful means endeavour to procure and convene a FREE and INDEPENDENT *parliament*; and that we will protect the members of it at the expence of our BLOOD. And we do also further engage, that whoever shall presume to *oppose* us, or by any means or artifice *impose* upon us any man who will not subscribe to the following oath or conditions, that we will not suffer him or them to sit as members of the British parliament; and that we will prosecute the instruments of their election, as the betrayers of our rights and subverters of the fundamental laws of the English nation.

OATH OR CONDITIONS.

I hereby solemnly declare, that if I am chosen a member of the house of commons, I will never vote for, nor consent to any supplies being granted to the crown, till such time a proper and just account is given in the parliament of the expenditure of the public money for *six* years past at least; nor till the author of its mismanagement, or embezzelment, if any such should appear, are brought to condign punishment.—I will use my utmost endeavours to investigate the causes and consequences of the unnatural war with *America*; and by every means in my power, consistent with the honour of my country, endeavour to bring about a reconciliation, and pursue, even to death and destruction, the instruments of that horrid scene of cruelty and blood.—I will move, or strenuously support any motion that may be made for obtaining triennial parliaments.—I will endeavour to obtain an act of parliament for a more equal representation of the people, by taking away the charters from the rotten boroughs in *Cornwall*, *Wiltshire*, and other places (immediately under the influence of the crown or its creatures) the mere sinks of corruption, where the liberties and properties of Englishmen are bought and sold.—I will endeavour to procure an act of parliament, to prevent placemen, pensioners and contractors from sitting in the house of commons, under any conditions whatsoever.—I will use every means in my power to check the fatal influence and power of the crown, in a wanton lavish of the public money, by granting useless and unmerited pensions to worthless parricides and traitors, for betraying their country.—I will endeavour to restore to the people, the *one hundred thousand* a year, most unnecessarily, shamefully and traiterously granted to the king by a profligate ministry, and a purchased majority of venal senators, even in the extremity of distress and national ruin."

Unless, my fellow-countrymen, you oblige every candidate, who shall offer himself to your choice, to subscribe to the above, or similar conditions, you are lost forever; the liberties of Englishmen will not be worth contending for at the end of seven years more, should another house of commons equally as corrupt as the present be procured, who will readily support all the mad, wild, wicked and ruinous measures of his *would be* despotic majesty, and his ministers. Make use then, O! Britons, of this glorious opportunity, this precious day of liberty, to recover once more your invaluable privileges, and to obtain a relief from those burthens and oppressions under which we groan; and under which, if you act otherwise, you and the whole kingdom must sink, never to rise again!

THE SCOURGE. No. IX.

London, Saturday, March 25, 1780.

To the PETITIONERS and ASSOCIATORS of the different Counties in England.

GENTLEMEN,

IT must afford some comfort to every true lover of his country, to see the noble spirit that is gone forth among the freeholders, and the undaunted manner in which they despise the threats, and spurn the insinuations and base offers, of the wretched hirelings and worthless pensioners of an abandoned and profligate court and ministry. Such a spirit of patriotism hath more than once rescued this country from slavery and despotism; 'tis this only that can check the ungrateful ambition of kings, and bridle the hasty strides of a corrupt, mean servile ministry. This, properly and effectually exerted, will teach George the third, that to be a king of England, is to be a king of a *free people*, and of necessity to consult and pursue their welfare and happiness, nor attempt by *any influence* to violate or dastardly undermine their liberties and constitution. In the true spirit of Scottish cunning, slavery hath been advancing where we little expected it, prerogative would have alarmed the people, its baneful effects were to be produced in another method where usually nothing was to be dreaded, nor the traiterous hand seen, until employed in riveting the chains which our representatives had forged. We have now attentively to correct our natural governors, the parliament, for basely deserting their delegated trust, and degenerating into the most passive instruments of *court influence*, a softer name for *tyrannical prerogative*. So exceeding vicious are they become, that one of their members has called the house of Commons, *the temple of corruption*, an epithet that conveys the just idea of all that is vile, destructive, and abominable. What but the highest consciousness of guilt? could suffer such a charge to pass unnoticed; such a sting must have cut the souls of the offenders in twain, were there any delicacy or sentiment left; but they heard it with indifference, being determined to laugh all honor and integrity out of countenance. The character and conduct of the *majority* stinks from one end of Europe to the other; it is become an offence to all people, and admiration is harrassed at the thought to which depth of wickedness human nature can sink. France, Spain, Germany, and all the world stand amazed at their depravity, and shake with horror at the new steady arrangement of iniquity introduced into the system of life.—In the annals of infamy, can there be found wickedness equal to this, "that many members of the majority have declared in private, the measures of the ministry to be entirely destructive to the welfare of their country, and the common acceptation of morality and behaviour;" yet go into the house, vote for those measures, and give legal active operation and authority to what they own must end in the ruin of all probity and confidence among men. It is a pity the names of such members were not publicly known, sentiment of concealment is a crime, if not bordering upon a participation of the vice; they ought to be held up as a public mark of scorn and derision, that all might mark them and flog such miscreants from society, as a pest of the most dangerous complexion.

In the small space of twenty years, this nation is reduced from the highest pinnacle of glory in herself to the very verge of destruction; in the concerns of Europe to the greatest insignificancy; for many think, that the court's destructive system had great weight in the affair of the Venetian ambassador, as if justice gave way to the fear of having Venice as another enemy upon our backs. Had the malice and invention of hell itself been gathered for the downfall of this country, the plan and prosecution of measures could not have essentially differed from those prosecuted by a sett of men, who, to dazzle and deceive a misguided man, have the impudence to assume to themselves the title of *the king's friends*.---This cabal, I am afraid, will still be countenanced by the *man* who twenty years ago had the plea of youth and inexperience on his side; this was urged and admitted by the public, as of compassion, but now charity itself cannot longer operate; when a man is arrived at mature age and must see, if he is not wilfully blind, the misconduct of his servants, a perseverance in error discovers a malignant fixed principle, that must and ought to undergo some amendment and coercion. What must be the future prospect of this country, when one of the *king's friends*, and one entrusted with the education of our *future king* said, "that the people of this country were too selfish to their prince, and that all our present miseries proceeded from the king *not having power enough*;" if this notion is rooted in the mind of the *prince of Wales*, the consequences will be dreadful; he will consider himself and act as a king, de jure divino, and look upon the people as chattels of his domestic estate. But Mr. Smelt should know, that a king in this country hath all power to do good, and none to do harm; he should know, that our laws and constitution will make a king good in spite of himself; if he should be vicious in habit, the guardians of our liberties, if they are honest, have a power of controul, to make him submit to further the prosperity of his people and his own honour. This *king's friend*, Mr. Smelt, should know, that the house of Hanover was adopted by the people of this country; they were foreigners, aliens, and as such, terms of adoption were offered. The house of Hanover, it is true, was allied by a very distant affinity to the blood of their ancient kings, in a female descent; but the people in representation exerted a right of succession that was unknown and never existed before, for the purpose of having a head to the empire attached to the Protestant religion and the liberties of the kingdom. In consequence of an exertion of the primitive power of the people, in prejudice, if I may so say, to their natural princes, the house of Hanover ascended the imperial throne of these kingdoms, and from trifling princes and electors of Germany, became sovereigns of the then first kingdom in Europe. I detest the thought, that the people of this country could not defend and maintain their liberties without the succour and support of the house of Brunswick; it is a fulsome piece of flattery, that bids fair to answer the worst intentions; they could and did defend their liberties; nay, so far, to the prosecution of one hypocritical tyrant to death, and another besotted man to banishment.

James the second was driven from this country for the violation of our laws; let it be said he abdicated, it matters little, saving the contradiction in terms; for if he was rex jure divino he could not abdicate, that quod eodem jure divino could suffer no absence, forfeit, or alienation; but his tenure to the crown was by jure civium, a popular compact, and a violation of that compact annihilated his right of holdance, and the power returned to its primitive resource, the people. I laugh at the term abdication; he flew from a just account with his people, because he was certain of meeting his reward; the rod of justice followed him, and he was not disposed to undergo the discipline. In good truth, many apologies can be made for the conduct of James the second; he was bred up in the maxims of the Romish church, that engender slavery in their principles; he was educated with the highest notions of his prerogative; he thought he was doing actions acceptable to God, in introducing Popery;—I question, whether he would not have suffered death, rather than countenance any system of policy that tends to the destruction of honor and integrity, even in private life; he had too much unreserved honesty, his zeal wanted the refinement of modern politics; for instead of directly pushing for the prize of his calling, had he used an enormous overplus of extraordinary revenues voted in parliament, in secret *underhand influence*, he would have stood a better chance of succeeding in his designs, and prevented the ruin of his family, and the melancholy reflections of a beggarly exile. What he attempted by his *family prerogative*, *de jure hæreditatis divino*, may be attempted to be done by *secret influence*, only with this difference, he endeavoured to enforce his prerogative without burdening his people with extraordinary taxes *for bribes*, under the pretence of the exigences of the state; for *secret influence* requires bribing in every instance to keep its miserable acceptors close to the work of their own infamy, and the ruin of their fellow-citizens. The framers of the Bill of Rights, and Act of Settlement, did not foresee *secret influence*; —whether *William* foresaw it, or what were the motives of his objections to the objects of succession, are hid in the arcana of family affairs;----they little dreamed, that the laws and liberties of this country could ever be thought to be in danger under the house of Hanover; —they thought *gratitude*, at least, would secure their posterity from such alarms, even if oaths and promises should lose their accustomed force; but their posterity have seen years of experiments; for I insist upon it, in the very being, nature, latitude and spirit of our constitution, James the second, by his *prerogative*, did not offer a more violent attack to the constitution, than *secret influence* hath done since, in the repeated expulsion of Mr. Wilkes, and the conduct of government to the Americans. Where is the difference between a king exacting taxes without consent of parliament, and *secret influence*, illegally intruding members against the consent of the constituents; that assume a power of taxing which they were never invested with? Let *secret influence*, my countrymen, be the object of destruction; guard against it, as you would against a concealed coluber in gramine paratis, vulnere mordere lethi; let not *born and bred a Briton*, the tyrant, lull you into a false security; let not *loving subjects*, this pap of a state cradle, be administred in the mouth, in order, through your representatives, to turn in the stomach; stand firm, in *associations* for your own safety, and the honor and happiness of your prince; *associations* have alarmed the venders of bribes and the bribed, because it is the only old constitutional mode of bringing them to punishment; here abide, as to a center fixed; remember, your all is at

sake; ſtand firm, and your ſtruggles will be crowned with ſucceſs.

JUNIUS MINOR.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 13.

Extract of a letter from General Gates, to the Preſident of Congreſs, dated Hillſborough, Auguſt 20, 1780.

SIR,

IN the deepeſt diſtreſs and anxiety of mind, I am obliged to acquaint your Excellency with the defeat of the troops under my command. I arrived with the Maryland line, the artillery, and the North-Carolina militia, on the 13th inſtant, at Rugely, 13 miles from Camden; took poſt there, and was the next day joined by General Stevens, with 700 militia from Virginia; Col. Sumpter, who was at the Waxaws with 400 South-Carolina militia, had, the Sunday before, killed and taken near 300 of the enemy, who were poſted at the Hanging Rock. This, and other ſtrokes upon the enemy's advanced poſts, occaſioned their calling in all their out poſts to Camden. The 15th, at day light, I reinforced Col. Sumpter with 300 North-Carolina militia, 100 of the Maryland line, and two 3 pounders from the artillery, having previouſly ordered him down from the Waxaws, and directed, as ſoon as the reinforcements joined him, that he ſhould proceed down the Wateree, oppoſite to Camden, intercept any ſtores coming to the enemy, and particularly the troops from Ninety-Six, who were likewiſe withdrawn from that poſt. This was well executed by Col. Sumpter, as his letter enclоſed will ſhew.

Having communicated my plan to the General officers, in the afternoon of the 15th inſtant, it was reſolved to march at 10 at night, to take poſt in a very advantageous ſituation, with a deep creek in front, ſeven miles from Camden; the heavy baggage, &c being ordered to march immediately by the Waxaw road. At 10 the army began to march in the following order.—Col. Armand's legion in front, ſupported on both flanks by Col. Potterfield's regiment, and the light infantry of the militia, the advanced guard of infantry, the Maryland line, with their artillery in front of the brigades, the North-Carolina militia, the Virginia militia, the artillery, &c. and the rear guard. Having marched about five miles, the legion was charged by the enemy's cavalry, and well ſupported on the flanks, as they were ordered, by Col. Potterfield, who beat back the enemy's horſe, and was himſelf unfortunately wounded; but the enemy's infantry advancing with a heavy fire, the troops in front gave way to the firſt Maryland brigade, and a confuſion enſued, which took ſome time to regulate. At length, the army was ranged in line of battle, in the following order: Gen. Gift's brigade upon the right, with his right cloſe to a ſwamp, the North-Carolina militia in the centre, and the Virginia militia, with the light infantry and Potterfield's corps, upon the left; the artillery divided to the brigades, and the firſt Maryland brigade as a corps de reſerve, and to cover the cannon in the road, at a proper diſtance in the rear. Col. Armand's corps were ordered to the left, to ſupport the left flank and oppoſe the enemy's cavalry. At day light the enemy attacked and drove in our light party in front, when I ordered the left to advance and attack the enemy; but to my aſtoniſhment, the left wing and North-Carolina militia gave way. Gen. Caſwell and myſelf, aſſiſted by a number of officers, did all in our power to rally the broken troops, but to no purpoſe; for the enemy coming round the left flank of the Maryland diviſion, completed the route of the whole militia, who left the Continentals to oppoſe the enemy's whole force. I endeavoured, with Gen. Caſwell, to rally the militia at ſome diſtance, on an advantageous piece of ground, but the enemy's cavalry continuing to harraſs their rear, they ran like a torrent, and bore all before them. Hoping yet, that a few miles in the rear, they might recover from their panick, and again be brought into order, I continued my endeavour, but this likewiſe proved in vain.

The militia having taken to the woods, in all directions, I concluded with Gen. Caſwell, to retire towards Charlotte. I got there late in the night, but reflecting that there was no proſpect of collecting a force at that place, adequate to the defence of the country, I proceeded with all poſſible diſpatch hither, to endeavour to fall upon ſome plan of defence, in conjunction with the legiſlative body of the ſtate. I ſhall immediately diſpatch a flag to Lord Cornwallis, to know the ſituation of our wounded, and the number and condition of the priſoners in his hands.

Copy of a letter from Col. Sumpter, to Gen. Gates, dated Wateree ferry, Auguſt 15, 1780.

DEAR GENERAL,

I HAVE juſt time to inform you, that early this morning I took poſſeſſion of all the paſs ways over the Warteree river, from Elkinſes ford to Mr Whitears ferry, five miles below Camden. The enemy had guards at many different places upon the river, all of which was evacuated laſt night or this morning, and the guards ordered into Camden, except thoſe at Wateree ferry, which was continued on both ſides of the river, of which the guard upon the weſt ſide, was ſurpriſed by a party of my men, who killed ſeven, took about thirty priſoners, among which was Col. Cary, their commander, together with thirty-eight waggons, loaded with corn, rum, &c. alſo a number of horſes; the boats are all upon the oppoſite ſide of the river, the ground upon this ſide is very bad, the enemy keep up a conſtant fire, but I have received no damage yet; I intend to keep poſſeſſion, if I can, until I am honoured with your Excellency's further commands. I ſhould not have been ſo precipitate in my movements, but foreſaw the exceſſive diſadvantage that would reſult from their having the communication open, whereby they was conſtantly receiving both men and proviſions.

The number of troops, regulars I mean, do not exceed 1200, and not as many as 1000 of the militia, who are generally ſickly and much diſpirited; there is a reinforcement ſaid to be upon the road from town, will arrive in two days, the number about five hundred.

As ſoon as poſſible will give you a more particular account of what is paſſing.

I am Dear General, with the greateſt reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

THOMAS SUMPTER.

His Excellency General Gates.

P. S. I have the pleaſure to inform your Excellency, that I have this inſtant made about ſeventy priſoners, all Britiſh, ſix waggons, baggage, &c. juſt from Ninety-Six, many of the priſoners are ſick.

Extract of a letter from Governor Naſh to the Delegates of North-Carolina, dated Hillſborough, Aug. 23, 1780.

SINCE our late defeat near Camden, I delayed writing till I could give you ſome certain account of that unhappy affair. The militia, except one North-Carolina regiment, commanded on the occaſion by Col. Dixon of the regulars, gave way on the firſt fire, and fled with the utmoſt precipitation. The regulars and the regiment juſt mentioned, bravely ſtood and puſhed bayonets to the laſt. By the deſertion of the militia, the enemy were able to turn the left of the ſtanding troops and to bend their whole force againſt them. The conflict was obſtinate and bloody, and laſted for fifteen minutes. After our brave troops had retreated from the ground, they were fiercely charged by a party of Britiſh horſe, whom they repulſed; and, to their immortal honor, made good their retreat. General Caſwell has ſent in a flag, and a ſurgeon to attend the wounded. As yet we have no particular account of the fate of the miſſing, except of a few principal officers, among theſe is the Baron de Kalb, ſaid to be mortally wounded. Generals Gift, Smallwood, Stephens, Rutherford, Butler and Gregory are ſafe, ſo is Col. Gunby, who was ſaid to be killed. To add to our misfortunes, Colonel Sumpter, who the day before the action had captured a party of the Britiſh, with forty waggons, was the day after the action overtaken and ſurpriſed near the Hanging Rock, by a party of the Britiſh horſe. They came on him ſo unprepared, as to oblige him and his men to fly to the woods, leaving their priſoners, waggons, and even their arms behind them. General Stephens writes to General Gates, that he has collected between 7 and 800 of the Virginia militia and ſtate troops. General Caſwell made a ſtand at Charlotte, near the boundary line, and called in upwards of 1000 freſh men. Theſe he added to Col. Sumpter's party of about 700, and gave him the command of the whole, whilſt he came here. I have ordered out three regiments from this diſtrict, and mean to put them under the command of General Sumner, and the officers of three regular regiments of this ſtate; ſo that I hope in a few days we ſhall be able to aſſume a tolerable good countenance.

Extract of a letter from General Gates to the Preſident of Congreſs, dated Hillſborough, Auguſt 30, 1780.

SIR,

I have the honor to encloſe to your Excellency, for the peruſal of Congreſs, my letter of this date to General Waſhington.

Extract from the encloſed letter to General Waſhington, dated Hillſborough, Auguſt 30, 1780.

SINCE my public letter to Congreſs, I have been able to collect authentic returns of the killed, wounded and miſſing of the officers of the Maryland line, Delaware regiment, artilleriſts, and thoſe of the legion under Col. Armand. They are encloſed.

The militia broke ſo early in the day, and ſcattered in ſo many directions upon their retreat, that very few have fallen into the hands of the enemy. By the firmneſs and bravery of the continental troops, the victory is far from bloodleſs on the part of the foe, they having upwards of 500 men, with officers in proportion, killed and wounded. Lord Cornwallis remained with his army at Camden when I received the laſt accounts from thence. Two days after the action of the 16th, fortune ſeemed determined to continue to diſtreſs us; for Col. Sumpter, having marched near 40 miles up the river Wateree, halted with the waggons and priſoners he had taken on the fifteenth. By ſome indiſcretion, the men were ſurprized, cut off from their arms, the whole routed and the waggons and priſoners retaken. Col. Sumpter, ſince his ſurprize and defeat up the weſt ſide of the Wateree, has reinſtated and encreaſed his corps to upwards of 1000 men. I have directed him to continue to harraſs the enemy upon that ſide; Lord Cornwallis will therefore be cautious how he makes any conſiderable movement to the eaſtward, while this corps remains in force upon his left flank, and the main army is in a manner cantoned in his front. Anxious for the public good, I ſhall continue my unwearied endeavours to ſtop the progreſs of the enemy, to reinſtate our affairs, to re-commence an offenſive war, and recover our loſſes in theſe Southern States.

The encloſed RETURN is as follows:

LIST of Continental Officers killed, captivated, wounded and miſſing, in the actions of the 16th and 18th of Auguſt, 1780.

KILLED.

The Honourable Major-General the Baron de Kalb.

Capt. Williams, 6th Maryland regt. Capt. Duvall, 2d ditto; Lieut. Donovan, 6th ditto; Lieut. and Adjutant Coleman, artillery.

WOUNDED.

Captains, Somervell, 6th Maryland regt. Gibſon, 5th ditto, and Roun, Virginia State artillery. Lieuts. Duvall, 3d Maryland regt. and Sears, 2d ditto. Enſign Fickle, 7th ditto.

PRISONERS.

Lieutenant-Colonels, Wolford, 5th Maryland regt. wounded; Vaughan, Delaware regt. Potterfield, Virginia State regt. wounded; De Buſon, Aid de Camp to Gen. de Kalb, wounded. Majors, Winder, 1ſt Maryland regt. Patton, Delaware regt. and Pinckney, Aid de Camp to Gen. Gates, wounded. Captains, Brice, 3d Maryland regt. Hoops, 4th ditto; Lynch and Hamilton, 5th ditto; Hardman, 2d ditto, wounded; Smith, 3d, ditto; Dorſey, artillery, ditto; La Brune, legion, ditto; Rhoads and Lamonth, Delaware regt. Capt. Lieut. Waters, artillery. Lieutenants, Shoemaker and Hanſon, 4th Maryland regt. wounded; Read, 5th, ditto; Norris, 6th, ditto; Wallace and Moſsley, artillery; Foot, legion; Duff and Skillington, Delaware regt. Lieut. and Adjt. Purvis, ditto. Enſigns, Burgiſs, 4th Maryland regt. and Roach, Delaware regt. Volunteers, Nelſon, 6th Maryland regt. wounded, and Rutlidge, 4th ditto,

MISSING.

Captains, Morris, 7th Maryland regt. wounded; Gaſſaway, 2d ditto. Lieut. Gaſſaway, 2d ditto. Capt. Meredith, and Capt. Lieut. Blair, artillery.

SIR,

The above is the moſt accurate return I can obtain at preſent---thoſe who have received ſlight contuſions which do not hinder their doing duty, are not included.

Hillſborough, Aug. 29, 1780. *Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,* O. H. WILLIAMS.

N. B. Seven hundred non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, of the Maryland diviſion, have re-joined the army. An exact return thereof ſhall be ſent by next conveyance.

HORATIO GATES.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Pitt, Auguſt 18.

"The enemy have lately killed and taken near 400 men, women and children from Licking Creek, near Kentuckey, and it is probable their next attempt will be againſt this part of the country. But I flatter myſelf they cannot approach us with a conſiderable force, without being diſcovered by the friendly Indians, who will give immediate notice."

The letter of marque ſloop Eclipſe, from St. Croix, was loſt on Wedneſday laſt on the Brandywine, loaded with ſalt, rum, ſugar, cordage, &c. Job Pray, commander. She fell in with and took the brig Recovery, to the ſouthward of Bermuda, bound to Charleſtown, with 117 puncheons of rum, for the Britiſh troops there; which veſſel is arrived."

Letters from Matomkin, of the 31ſt ult. and Baltimore, of the 9th inſt. mention a French fleet, of 18 or 19 men of war, being ſeen to the northward of the Capes of Virginia, ſuppoſed to be bound to Rhode-Iſland; of which we may probably be able to give a more perfect account in our next.

*** The Members of the PHILADELPHIA FREE-DEBATING SOCIETY, are deſired to take notice, that their next meeting ſtands adjourned to the 16th of this inſtant, to meet at the uſual place at 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Society,

BENJAMIN SAY, Secretary.

To the Freeholders and others, qualified to vote for Members of Aſſembly, in the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour and confidence manifeſted to me, by chooſing me one of your repreſentatives in Aſſembly, for ſeveral years paſt, merits my warmeſt acknowledgements, but as it is my misfortune to be of a very weakly habit of body, my attendance in Aſſembly, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon, is exceedingly diſtreſſing and dangerous, for which reaſon, I requeſt you not to chooſe me into that office at the next election, which will be particularly acknowledged by your very humble ſervant,

† GERARDUS WYNKOOP.

On Tueſday, the 26th inſtant, will be SOLD by public vendue,

THE FRIENDSHIP SALT-WORKS, ſituate on Great Egg-harbour, two miles to the eaſtward of Abſecom bridge, together with all the buildings, improvements and implements neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs. The works conſiſt of 8 wrought iron pans, viz. 1 boiler, 22 by 16 feet, 3 ditto, 16 by 12 and half feet, and 4 making pans, 16 by 7 and half feet, all lately ſet up on a new conſtruction, far ſuperior to any other on the continent; and are capable of making a very conſiderable quantity of ſalt, ſuppoſed about 100 buſhels per day. Alſo a good dwelling houſe, ſalt-houſe, ſtore-houſe and ſtables, a large covered ciſtern, 100 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 2 feet deep; the whole erected on a pleaſant and healthy point of land. The unexpired term of the leaſe thereof, and the privilege of cutting wood within one mile of the works, at the moderate price of one buſhel of ſalt for 30 cords of wood, is alſo for ſale. Theſe works are ſupplied with water from the bay (of the beſt quality) which is pumped into the ciſtern by water.

At the ſame time and place will be alſo ſold, the remainder of the company's ſtock on hand, conſiſting of a number of horſes and waggons, flour, Indian corn, oats and ſalt proviſions, and a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture, &c. The whole of the works will be ſold together or ſeparate, as beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The ſale to continue from day to day until the whole are ſold. ¶

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the Coffee houſe, in Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 27th inſt. September,

A SMALL PLANTATION, in Hatfield townſhip, about 25 miles from the city, containing 50 acres, 6 of which are good meadow, 25 acres woodland, the reſt arable and paſture; the whole under good fence, with a log houſe and barn thereon. It was late the property of John Wright, and is not inferior to any in the country. For farther particulars, enquire of Henry Oſborne, Eſq; Attorney at law, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Germantown.

† OWEN FERRIS.

Reading, Berks county, Auguſt 15, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all public houſe-keepers of Berks county, who are in arrears for their licences of laſt year, and thoſe who have not diſcharged theirs for the enſuing year, to make immediate payment at the Prothonotary's office, as no indulgence can be given. It is alſo expected that thoſe indebted for any arrearages of exciſe, will make immediate payment at ſame place. ¶

Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, Sept. 9, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of paſture from a brigade of waggons, in public ſervice, the following HORSES, viz. A bay gelding, 6 years old, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letter R, and O on the buttock; ſtrayed on the night of the 22d of Auguſt, near the Red Lion, on Briſtol road. Alſo a ſtrawberry roan mare, 7 or 8 years old, 15 hands high; and a brown mare, about 10 years old, 15 or 16 hands high; both mares ſtrayed on the 3d inſtant out of paſture at the camp, near Trenton, in New-Jerſey. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, and for either in porportion, paid by

¶ FREDERICK CONRAD, W. M.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Hughes, late of Bedminſter, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands whatſoever againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that the ſame may be diſcharged according to law. ALEXANDER and THOMAS HUGHES.

N. B. The ſubſcribers take this public method to inform JOSHUA HUGHES (if living) youngeſt ſon of the above deceaſed, that there is a conſiderable legacy left him by his father. ¶

THE ſubſcriber doth hereby inform the public, that he has provided a STAGE WAGGON to accommodate paſſengers going from Philadelphia to Trenton; to ſet off from the Croſs Keys tavern, at the corner of Third and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, on every Tueſday at eight o'clock, and return on Wedneſday evening. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that favour him with cuſtom, may depend on quick diſpatch and good accomodations, by

JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, about the tenth of July laſt, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, 8 or 9 years old, a natural trotter, is hipſhot, has a blaze in her face, the off hind foot white, and ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN IRWIN. §

Briſtol townſhip, Auguſt 24, 1780.

WAS taken up on Old-York road, 7 miles from Philadelphia, a bay HORSE, about 14 hand high, age unknown, paces and trots, ſhod before, branded with the letter R on his near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. † SAMUEL HARPER.

*** Want of room obliges us to omit ſome Advertiſements, which ſhall be inſerted next week.

To the Freeholders and others, Electors for the county of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere and hearty thanks for the honour you did me at the laſt annual election, by voting me the higheſt on the return for the office of HIGH SHERIFF of this county, by which I was honoured with a Commiſſion for that purpoſe, by his Excellency the Preſident of this State; and it is with reluctance I now inform you, that the ſituation of my family and private affairs are ſuch, that it would be very inconvenient for me to ſerve in that office any longer; therefore requeſt you will at the next election chooſe ſome other ſuitable perſon for ſaid office, in the room and ſtead of, Gentlemen, your much obliged friend, and very humble ſervant,

DAVID MACKY, Sheriff.

Cheſter Sept. 4, 1780. ¶

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the county of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the preſent Sheriff of the ſaid county of Cheſter declines ſerving the office any longer than till the next election, and being ſolicited and encouraged, I do hereby offer myſelf a Candidate for ſaid office at the next annual election, and do further ſolicit the votes and intereſt of the Freemen of ſaid county as far as will be agreeable to ſaid Electors, which favour ſhall ever be acknowledged by your humble ſervant,

JOSHUA VAUGHAN. ‖

Cheſter, Sept. 4, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in April next,

THE PLANTATION that the ſubſcriber now lives upon, ſituated about half a mile above Mountholly, in Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey; it contains about 80 acres of land, 20 of which is wood, about 20 acres of meadow, and the reſt kind land, moſt of it much inclined to graſs, and may be turned into mowing ground; the whole is under good cedar fences, and well ſupplied with water. There is on the premiſes a handſome new frame houſe, two ſtories high, 40 feet front by 26 feet deep, and a ten foot piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down ſtairs, with fire places, a ſeven foot entry through the middle, and five rooms up ſtairs, with good garrets and two good cellars; the whole well finiſhed, and is as convenient as poſſible, and only wants to be painted to make it compleat; there is a pump of excellent water, a carriage-houſe, with a corn room over it, a granary, ſaddle-houſe, poultry-houſe, ſmoak-houſe, barn, cow-houſe, with head-ſtalls for 12 cows, cart-houſe, and ſeveral other convenient buildings, all new, alſo a hay-houſe that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two ſtables built of cedar logs, two orchards containing about 150 trees, the greateſt part of the beſt grafted fruit; alſo an exceeding good garden well laid out, and well ſtock'd with raſberries, ſtrawberries, gooſberries, currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plumbs and cherries, all of the beſt kinds. The whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wiſhes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mountholly, as well as a regular ſtage-waggon twice a week to Cooper's-ferry. It may not be amiſs to add, that the ground all lies to great advantage, that the houſe buildings are pleaſantly and well ſituated, and that experience has proved it remarkably healthy. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN PURVIANCE, merchant, Philadelphia, or to ISAAC HAZLEHURST on the premiſes, who will give a good and ſufficient title to the purchaſer.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, off the plantation of Lewis Davis, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands and one inch high, with three white feet, a ſtar in his forehead, a large ſnip on his noſe, three years old this graſs, a thin mane, carries lofty before, his tail docked ſhort, has good courage, a natural trotter, and canters well. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by CALEB DAVIS. ¶

Weſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, Auguſt 28, 1780.

TAKEN up, on the 16th inſtant, on the Horſe ſhoe road, about a mile from the Ma or Meeting, oppoſite Samuel Mackleduff's mill, a large BAY GELDING, ſuppoſed to be 10 or 11 years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near ſaid mill. JAMES GILLEYLAND. §

SOME time laſt June came to the plantation of Eliſha Barton, in Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, a black HORSE, fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, no brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

¶ ELISHA BARTON.

WAS taken up, within the incloſure of *John Johnſon*, of Lower Dublin townſhip, in the forepart of the ſummer of the year 1775, a brown HORSE, about 12 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, without brand or ear-mark. Taken up, within the incloſure of *Bridget Rambo*, in Lower Dublin townſhip, the 6th day of January laſt, a brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the near buttock WC. nine years old. Alſo taken up, within the incloſure of *John Townham*, of Lower Dublin townſhip aforeſaid, about two years ago, a bay MARE, 8 years old, 14 hands and a half high, a natural trotter, without brand or ear-mark, and was with foal at the time ſhe was taken up. The owner or owners are deſired to come, and prove their property within two months from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold according to law. § *Auguſt 22, 1780.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, the 20th of July laſt, a bay MARE, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, and one hind foot white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. AMOS SUBERS. *

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the Schooner or Veſſel called the LEWIS, burthen about 20 tons, loaded with flour and tobacco, lately cut out of ſome harbour in Cheſapeake-Bay by the enemy, and re-taken and ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Nicholl Foſdick, and others, *qui tam*, &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the JUDGE,

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of September next, for the trial of the Schooner or Veſſel called the GAGE, burthen about 20 tons, loaded with flour and tobacco, lately cut out of ſome harbour in Cheſapeake-Bay by the enemy, and re-taken and ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Nicholl Foſdick, *qui tam*, &c. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the JUDGE,

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

ONE Hundred Acres of good LAND, within three miles of the city, to be lett for a term of years

One Hundred Acres of excellent PASTURE, within the ſame diſtance, to be lett for the remainder of the ſeaſon.

A HOUSE to be lett, that is well-calculated for a genteel Tavern, in an elegant ſituation, with 80 acres of land, about two miles from the city.

Alſo ſeveral well-ſituated TOWN-LOTS to be ſold, or lett on ground-rent for ever. Enquire of the Printers. *

Two Hundred Dollars Reward

STOLEN, out of the paſture of *George Brinton*, in Birmingham townſhip, on the night of the 19th inſt. a brown HORSE, 14 hands high, a large ſtar in his forehead, the two off feet white, three years old laſt ſpring, no brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to the owner, and ſecures the thief ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by §

Auguſt 21, 1780. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, *Eſquire, Governor of Maryland*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that on the night of the 27th of laſt month, the *Griſt-Mill, Saw-Mill*, and *Fulling-Mill*, late the property of Colonel *Iſaac Perkins* of Kent county, were burnt down, and that there is great reaſon to ſuſpect the ſaid mills were maliciouſly ſet on fire by ſome abandoned perſons:---For the diſcovery of, and bringing to condign puniſhment, the perpetrators of ſuch an attrocious crime,---I do hereby promiſe a PARDON to any perſon concerned in burning or ſetting fire to the ſaid mills (provided he or ſhe be not the principal) who ſhall firſt make diſcovery to a Magiſtrate of the Principal, and his or her accomplice or accomplices in the ſaid crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's Command,

T. JOHNSON, *jun. Secr'y.*

GOD SAVE the STATE.

Ten Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the ſubſcriber to any perſon (the principal concerned excepted) that ſhall firſt diſcover to a Magiſtrate of Kent county, the principal, and his or her accomplices, concerned in burning or ſetting fire to my MILLS on the night of the 27th of laſt month, ſo that he, ſhe or they be proſecuted to conviction.

ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A MILLWRIGHT, that can come well recommended, is wanted immediately, to re-build ſaid Mills.

July 8, 1780. † I. P.

Juſt printed, and to be ſold by STEINER and CIST, at their Printing-Office, in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race ſtreet,

A neat and correct Edition of

DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK.

Now in the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

The Practice of the French Pronunciation,

By JOHN PERRIN.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand and ſeven acres of LAND, being about 15 miles from Fort-Pitt, on Robinſon's Run: The land in general is equal in quality to any in that part of the country, and contains 300 acres of rich meadow ground, ſeveral coal-pits, and a large number of fine ſprings of water. There is one plantation that conſiſts of 100 acres of cleared land, including the meadows and paſtures, and five other cabin improvements with ſmall clearings. I have had quiet poſſeſſion of this land ever ſince the year ſeventy-two, and have complied with the forms required by the late eſtabliſhed Land-Office in the State of Virginia. My price is 1250l. ſpecie, dollars at ſix ſhillings, half johannnes at forty-eight, other ſpecie in proportion, or 50,000l. paper money, dollars at ſix ſhillings. Application may be made to the ſubſcriber, living in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry. ¶6w. RICH WILLIS.

July 30, 1780.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AS I again propoſe to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing general Election, to ſucceed the preſent Sheriff, I therefore again moſt humbly ſolicit and requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt, in order to be on the return for the ſaid office; which favours, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,

§ WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and intereſt at the enſuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

To the Independent ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

IRETURN you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the Return for Sheriff at the two laſt General Elections, and once more requeſt the favour of your votes at the enſuing Election, for the ſaid office, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obedient humble ſervant,

¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AT the inſtance of many of my Fellow-Citizens and Friends to the Cauſe of our Country, I am induced to offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. Should I meet with your Approbation, the Favour ſhall be ever gratefully acknowledged by

Camp, near Trenton, Auguſt 24, 1780. *Your humble Servant,* ¶ WILLIAM WILL.

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchester Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

REDLYON RACES.

New-Caſtle County, Auguſt 18, 1780.

TO BE RUN FOR, over LAWSON'S PLAINS, on the 27th of SEPTEMBER next, a Purſe of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, the beſt in three four-mile heats, carrying weight for blood and age; a full bred horſe, aged, carries nine ſtone and a half, ten pounds a year for age, and ten pounds for each quarter of blood; mares allowed three pounds and a half.------On the 28th, a Purſe of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be run for as above.------On the 29th, a Purſe of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, the beſt in three three mile heats.----- And on the 30th, a SWEEP-STAKE PURSE, free as above, the beſt in three two mile heats, the winning horſe each day excepted.---- Three horſes to ſtart, or no race; and to ſtart at half after one o'clock each day. No horſe to ſtart without a proper certificate, under the breeder's hand, of the age and blood of each horſe, to be ſhewn and entered with the ſubſcriber two days before ſtarting, or pay double entrance at the poſt. No ſtalls or booths admitted inſide the courſe, nor none kept by any perſon (except a ſubſcriber) before he pays Three Hundred Dollars.

‖ WILLIAM CARSON.

RAN AWAY from the Conſtable of Horſham townſhip this day, A certain JAMES BRADFIELD, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has black ſtrait hair, and is of a dark complexion. Whoever takes up the ſaid James Bradfield, and ſecures him in Philadelphia goal, ſhall receive a Reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 20, 1780. ‖ JOHN BARNS, Conſtable.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following LOTS of GROUND, viz. One lot in Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, bounded weſtward by ground of Peter Dehaven, and eaſtward by John Cope, 31 feet and 8 inches front on Arch-ſtreet, and 90 feet deep Alſo a corner lot in the Northern Liberties, 63 feet on Front-ſtreet, and 130 feet on Green-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Peter Knight's. Likewiſe a lot on Green-ſtreet, 18 feet front, and 92 feet 4 inches deep, between Front and Second ſtreets. For terms apply to

JAMES ASH, in Vine-ſtreet.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in Campington, near Coates's Burying-ground, on the 2d of Auguſt inſt. a Black HORSE, branded on the near thigh CA. and on the near ſhoulder PP. Whoever ſecures the horſe, and brings him to the owner, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for horſe and thief, paid by

Auguſt 18, 1780. § MICHAEL STIVER.

JOHN BENEZET,

At the north-eaſt corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets, has for SALE,

WEST India rum in hogſheads; ſalt in tierces; Muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; molaſſes in hogſheads and tierces; cocoa in tierces and barrels; coffee in barrels; a few pipes Madeira; opium. †

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SEPTEMBER. 1780. THE NUMB. 2623.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1780.

On Tuesday, the 26th instant, will be SOLD by public vendue,

THE FRIENDSHIP SALT-WORKS, situate on Great Egg-harbour, two miles to the eastward of Absecom bridge, together with all the buildings, improvements and implements necessary for carrying on the business. The works consist of 8 wrought iron pans, viz. 1 boiler, 22 by 16 feet, 3 ditto, 16 by 12 and half feet, and 4 making pans, 16 by 7 and half feet, all lately set up on a new construction, far superior to any other on the continent; and are capable of making a very considerable quantity of salt, supposed about 100 bushels per day. Also a good dwelling-house, salt-house, store-house and stables, a large covered cistern, 100 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 2 feet deep; the whole erected on a pleasant and healthy point of land. The unexpired term of the lease thereof, and the privilege of cutting wood within one mile of the works, at the moderate price of one bushel of salt for 30 cords of wood, is also for sale. These works are supplied with water from the bay (of the best quality) which is pumped into the cistern by water.

At the same time and place will be also sold, the remainder of the company's stock on hand, consisting of a number of horses and waggons, flour, Indian corn, oats and salt provisions, and a variety of houshold and kitchen furniture, &c. The whole of the works will be sold together or separate, as best suit the purchasers. The sale to continue from day to day until the whole are sold. ¶

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the Coffee-house, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. September,

A SMALL PLANTATION, in Hatfield township, about 25 miles from the city, containing 50 acres, 6 of which are good meadow, 25 acres woodland, the rest arable and pasture; the whole under good fence, with a log house and barn thereon. It was late the property of John Wright, and is not inferior to any in the country. For further particulars, enquire of Henry Osborne, Esq; Attorney at law, in Front-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Germantown.

† OWEN FERRIS.

Reading, Berks county, August 15, 1780

NOTICE is hereby given to all public house keepers of Berks county, who are in arrears for their licences of last year, and those who have not discharged their's for the ensuing year, to make immediate payment at the Prothonotary's office, as no indulgence can be given. It is also expected that those indebted for any arrearages of excise, will make immediate payment at same place. ¶

Worcester township, Philadelphia county, Sept. 9, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of pasture from a brigade of waggons, in public service, the following HORSES, viz. A bay gelding, 6 years old, about 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the letter R, and O on the buttock; strayed on the night of the 22d of August, near the Red Lion, on Bristol road. Also a strawberry roan mare, 7 or 8 years old, 15 hands high; and a brown mare, about 10 years old, 15 or 16 hands high; both mares strayed on the 3d instant out of pasture at the camp, near Trenton, in New Jersey. Whoever takes up said creatures, so that the owners may get them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, and for either in porportion, paid by

¶ FREDERICK CONRAD, W. M.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Hughes, late of Bedminster, in the county of Bucks, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands whatsoever against said estate, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that the same may be discharged according to law. ALEXANDER and THOMAS HUGHES.

N.B. The subscribers take this public method to inform JOSHUA HUGHES (if living) youngest son of the above deceased, that there is a considerable legacy left him by his father. ¶

THE subscriber doth hereby inform the public, that he has provided a STAGE WAGGON to accommodate passengers going from Philadelphia to Trenton; to set off from the Cross Keys tavern, at the corner of Third and Chestnut-streets, on every Tuesday at eight o'clock, and return on Wednesday evening. Those Gentlemen and Ladies that favour him with custom, may depend on quick dispatch and good accomodations, by

JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county, about the tenth of July last, a small sorrel MARE, 8 or 9 years old, a natural trotter, is hipshot, has a blaze in her face, the off hind foot white, and shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN IRWIN. §

To the Freeholders and others, qualified to vote for Members of Assembly, in the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour and confidence manifested to me, by choosing me one of your representatives in Assembly, for several years past, merits my warmest acknowledgements, but as it is my misfortune to be of a very weakly habit of body, my attendance in Assembly, especially in the winter season, is exceedingly distressing and dangerous, for which reason, I request you not to choose me into that office at the next election, which will be particularly acknowledged by your very humble servant,

† GERARDUS WYNKOOP.

Bristol township, August 24, 1780.

WAS taken up on Old-York road, 7 miles from Philadelphia, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, age unknown, paces and trots, shod before, branded with the letter R on his near shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

† SAMUEL HARPER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, lying on the south branch of Rariton, in the county of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey, 30 miles from Trenton, 12 miles from several landings on Delaware river, from whence produce may be transported to Philadelphia by water, and 28 miles from Brunswick landing, containing 509 acres of land, 63 of which is excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and between 30 and 40 acres more may be made, about 280 acres of fine young timber land, the remainder is good tillable land, fit for all kinds of grain and under good fence. There are on the premises a good frame house and kitchen, a very large stone barn, a stone grist-mill 36 by 45 feet, with two pair of stones, two water wheels, the merchant and country boults, reading-skreen and hoisting-works all go by water, and the whole in good repair; an oil-mill, 26 by 30 feet, with a conveniency for setting a fulling-mill a-going with a very small expence, being intended for that purpose when built; also a saw-mill; the whole of said mills stand on the South Branch of Rariton, a large and constant stream of water; also a blacksmith's shop and coal house, cooper's house and shop, &c. two apple orchards of 230 trees, 100 of which are of a good size for bearing. Its situation is in a fine healthy and pleasant part of the country, particularly well situated for trade, a store having been kept there many years past. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living thereon. ¶ 6 w. MAHLON TAYLOR.

N. B. The said land will be sold all together, or divided, as may best suit, and immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

A LIST of Stray Horses and Mares in the hands of the Rangers in Bedford county, State of Pennsylvania.---One three year old black MARE, with a star in her face, and a white spot on her nose, near hind foot white, small sized.---One brown MARE, about 8 years old, some saddle marks, about 13 hands and a half high, no brand to be seen.---One small bay MARE, branded on the near shoulder TE. about 13 hands high, trots all, very lengthy for her height.---One black HORSE, about 10 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock IB. some saddle marks, and about 13 hands high.---One bay MARE, branded on the shoulder C. about 10 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, paces a little.----One dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock GH. & HG. about 5 years old, trots all. One black HORSE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ratch down his face, four white feet, one wall eye, paces, trots and hand gallops.----One dark roan HORSE, paces and trots, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the right shoulder A. 5 years old. The owner or owners of the above described horses and mares are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

¶ GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, FOR HARD MONEY,

A Certain LOT of GROUND, two rods front, and ten rods deep, in High-street, Trenton, nearly opposite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which was lately erected and well-finished a neat two story frame dwelling-house, 27 feet by 20, with a good cellar under the whole, a chair-house adjoining, and a well of water in the yard; a store has usually been kept in said house, and it is a good stand for that purpose. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms from the subscriber, living thereon, who will give a good title. The purchaser may have possession before winter.

Trenton, Aug 10, 1780. ¶ JAMES CUMINGS.

WILLIAM MITCHEL of Apoquinimink hundred, and county of New-Castle, on Delaware, purposes to move with his family and property to Mongahalia in Virginia; Any person or persons having any demands, or any thing to say, or to lay to his or his family's charge, their property or reputation, are hereby required to make application before the first day of September next: The subscriber will continue in the hundred and county aforesaid, to answer all complaints alledged against him, his family and property, until then, of which all persons concerned are to take notice, from the 19th of July, 1780.

WILLIAM MITCHEL.

THE AMERICAN ADMONISHER. No. III.

"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him "that publisheth peace,—that bringeth good tidings of "good,—that publisheth salvation,—that saith unto "Zion, Thy GOD reigneth!" ISAIAH.

WHEN we consider that the intention of every wise and good writer is to be serviceable either to his countrymen as particulars, or to his country in general,—to his countrymen, by leading them out of the errors and immoral inconsistencies of private life, by which they so often bring a lasting reproach on themselves, and cause others to deviate from the road of truth and virtue, in which all men ought to walk;—or to his country in general, by enforcing with weighty arguments those grand principles and excellent maxims that should be the sole prompters and regulators of our conduct in public life, which by being closely adhered to make men venerable and worthy of praise, and guide them into those wise and extensively useful measures that most effectually secure the liberties of a government, and end in the general good of all the human species: When we consider these we may very readily conceive some idea of the effect that inattention (or in other words, a desire in the people to remain in an untutored state, fearful of hearing the words of caution and truth, lest they should expose the ridiculousness of those absurd principles that they had long nourished with care) would have upon such writers. They would undoubtedly conclude, that advising those people was of no manner of service, but was expending time and labour to no purpose;—their reforming discourses, were they not duly attended to, would avail as little as Achilles cautioning his steeds, and therefore they would be pardonable in declining to speak, until by some great turn in public affairs, or mighty judgment from on high, the people, by being made sensible of their conditions, might be raised from those deaf slumbers, and drawn off the beds of supineness and be willing to hear their different painful situations particularly pointed out to them, provided there were at the same time remedies prescribed, by the application of which they might at least be made to hope for a recovery. They would very naturally imagine, that declaiming amongst beings who were in a state resembling rocks and trees, would be more like playing in the imaginary groves of romantic love, than soaring aloft on the eminences of wisdom; for which reason they would, weepingly, retire from the heedless throng to some sequestered habitation, and at their departure say, "Choose you what gods ye will "serve; but as for me I will serve the Lord." They would grow fond of solitude and bless retirement: They would still desire to be instrumental in guiding men to the source of mental peace, and the fountain of celestial delights; but despairing of success, would become bound in the chains of silence, except when their thoughts flew to the cause of their stepping back from the world, and then they would only let fall the pitying tear, and say, "O unfortunate country! (or rather countrymen) you are "gone!—you are gone!—and I can do no more for "you!"

It must be confessed there is some plausibility in this motive for depriving the world of what its situation daily calls for; but will it not be too much like Jonah's fleeing from the work that was appointed unto him, and in that flight met his judgment? Will it not be leaving the Ninevites of the present age to be overwhelmed when in the height of their sin, and by your continuing to warn them of the forty days granted for their repentance, they might avert that dreadful blow? Remember that he was compelled to return from his intended voyage, and was obliged to warn the people,—let this part of his conduct be an example for you;—the task may be arduous, but the success of such an undertaking may be more than a sufficient compensation for all hardships: The people were wicked, and Nineveh, by Divine prediction, appeared to be drawing her last gasp,—appeared to be on the verge of destruction,—but recollect that at the preaching of Jonah the city was preserved,—by reason of his words the people were made to humble themselves before that sorrowful day came, that was to put a final end to all their earthly enjoyments—they became bowed down as before the terrifying presence of the Most High—they "sat in sackcloth "and ashes," and by their many prayers to the Great Judge of nations, and their secret determinations to amend their ways and act in a greater conformity to religion and morality, dispersed that impendent cloud that was filled with the wrath of the Avenger of all wrongs, and thereby prevented many thousand souls from being sent to the gloomy regions of dismal darkness, where they were to receive the punishment due to their unpardonable guilt.

It may be alledged that there is less attention given to predictions or admonitions in this day and among us, than in the time of that great city's intended ruin. But why should this injurious supposition take place? What reason has any man to found this opinion on? Does he believe that the people of America are more wicked than in days past, or that virtue is driven from this country? Can he think there is any man who does not feel an anxious desire to promote at least his own happiness? No. But they judge themselves so far advanced toward the summit of human perfection, and are so vain in their own imagination, that they cannot endure to be forewarned of the danger there is in pursuing particular paths that will gradually lead them from the road of honour, and consequently be repugnant to sound policy; they look upon

themſelves to have no paſſions that ought to be ſubdued, no deſires that ought to be curbed, and no inclinations that ought to be checked, and therefore pay no attention to the advice of thoſe that are trying to regulate their conduct agreeable to the rules of right reaſon; and can never be brought to think as the wiſe Seneca did, who wanted to lay all his honours and his employments at the feet of Cæſar, and employ all his time in the regulation and improvement of his own mind. Well, we will ſuppoſe this to be uſed as an allegation in favour of this retirement; but is this ſufficient to juſtify a perpetual ſilence in men who ought to be continually at work with their pens, to prevent as much as they can the declenſion of manners? Can this be accompliſhing the great end for which we were all created, which was to promote our "Creator's "own glory by turning many to righteouſneſs?" Can we have the preſumption to think we ſhall be worthy of the "crown of glory" in an immortal life, without "continu-"ing faithful," and exerting every nerve of our abilities for the general good of mankind?

If the people imagine they have made great advances toward perfection, your reaſoning may either convince them of their folly, if they are wrong, or, if they are right, your aſſiſtance may be a friendly aid in helping them along to this deſirable manſion. You may convince them of the irregularity of their paſſions, and ſubdue thoſe that are obnoxious;—you may point out the danger of gratifying their deſires, and aſſiſt in curbing them; and you may ſhew them that many of the inclinations of man ought not to be allowed full ſcope, and be inſtrumental in checking them. Be not diſcouraged at having what you may think dull proſpects of ſucceſs before you, but zealouſly continue your lectures; the force of oratory is very powerful: We have inſtances wherein it has brought cowards to fight like valiant heroes; and on the other hand, we have known its power to extend ſo far as to frighten brave men into cowardice; and cannot we believe that it will make deep and laſting impreſſions on the hearts of generous Americans, when it is only intended to lead them out of evil? Cannot we even be confident that it will make them diſdain to remain any longer in a ſtate of ſlothfulneſs, and cure them of their voluntary deafneſs? Yes: They will hear you with a rapturous kind of joy; they will readily confeſs that you are worthy of a large portion of their honours, and would bluſh to look upon you in any other light than as great inſtruments toward the preſervation of their liberties. I will venture to be voucher in behalf of all my wiſe countrymen; they have too much gratitude and greatneſs of mind to be offended at your inſtructions, and too much ſenſibility to be inattentive to your laudable works; their hearts are too candid to ſuffer them to ſpeak one word againſt you, while you are in the performance of worthy actions; they are too noble and too generous to return oppreſſion for advantage, and too refined to diſcourage the maxims of truth, which are pleaſing to all but the induſtrious worſhippers of Mammon; and they are too great friends to the progreſs of virtue in themſelves and others, not to encourage every attempt to remove the obſtructions that may be in her way.

You cannot, O inhabitants of America! you cannot be any longer unmindful of the precepts of your greateſt and moſt uſeful friends, when you conſider that thereby you will drive them into their ſilent corners, and deprive yourſelves of the moſt valuable bleſſings, to wit, the protection of men, who, by zealouſly obſerving every thing in your conduct that may be hurtful to you, and cautioning you againſt all things that may be obſtacles to your preſent and future fame, or that will be likely to deſtroy the reputation of your country, may raiſe America to the higheſt pitch of greatneſs. We are all ſubject to many of the frailties and falibilities of human nature, and therefore we ought to honour thoſe who, by their experience in the voyages of publick and private life, are the better qualified to warn us of the many ruinous rocks that mankind are ſo often wrecked againſt, and whoſe wiſdom may furniſh us with a pilot to guide us ſafe through the dangerous channels: We ought to honour thoſe with the greateſt encouragement, that we may induce them to act in ſuch a manner as to adorn our country with the greateſt of ornaments, and make it the moſt renowned among all nations and empires for virtue and wiſdom; that the annals of time, where the name of America ſhall be engraven in letters of gold, may likewiſe have this grateful praiſe written after it---"How the ſciences ſhone bright,—"the amiable virtues flouriſhed and roſe to their utmoſt "height,—and morality, philoſophy and religion received "their greateſt luſtre; Heaven was its boſom friend, "and the rulers thereof were not aſhamed to let it be "ſaid they were pious; and their actions were ſuch as "might be read without cenſure by Gods and Angels. "Here cruel Oppreſſion was not known, and here Ty-"ranny was greatly oppoſed and entirely vanquiſhed. "This, O exalted Country! is thy trueſt character; and "this inſcription is due to the unequalled merits of thy "inhabitants!"

What would not every worthy man in America do to gain this character for his country, and this pleaſing tribute to his own reputation? Would he not be willing to ſacrifice his all, even his life, his liberty and his property (names that are dear to all men) to exalt the dignity of his country, and procure for himſelf in a future ſtate that ſplendid robe of honour, that is not wove by the empty breath of a mortal multitude, nor dependant on the idle caprice of changeable and fading beings, but is formed by truth to adorn her followers, and therefore its ſplendor is durable "and fadeth not!"

THE SCOURGE. No. X.

LONDON, *Saturday, April* 1.

To the Right Honorable (otherwiſe right infamous) John Montague, *Earl of* Sandwich, *Viſcount* Hinchinbrook, *Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the* Admiralty, *a Governor of the* Charter-Houſe, *an Elder Brother of the* Trinity Houſe, *and ranks as General in the Army, Receiver of the Corporation of* Huntingdon *and* Godmanchester.

MY LORD,

UNGRATEFUL Kings, and all Tyrants, have been enemies to public virtue and public merit. They only conſider themſelves and their own ſeparate intereſts, and they are ſure to cut off from all ſhare in the government of the ſtate, every man whoſe true glory may eclipſe their faults, and who draws away in any degree the affections and eyes of the people. They heap wealth and power upon the moſt vicious, profligate and abandoned; they confer titles, honours, and dignities upon panders, pimps, and paraſites; for it is ſuch worthleſs flatterers, ſlaviſh and unprincipled villains only, who are fit for their purpoſe; exalted virtue, conſpicuous abilities, and ſingular ſervices, are their certain averſion, and thoſe who ſerve them moſt are ſureſt of deſtruction.

From hence, my Lord, we may account for the *pious gratitude* of the preſent King, in ſtriking off the privy council liſt and diſmiſſing from his preſence the late good old Duke of *Devonſhire* (which broke his heart) who had ſignally ſerved his family, and paved their way to the *imperial* throne of theſe realms; otherwiſe they had remained to this day in their *original* obſcurity among ſlaves in *Germany*, without even a poſſibility of a power to tyrannize over and plunder a *brave*, *generous* and *free* people.

From hence, my Lord, we may account for your exaltation to the firſt ſeat at the Admiralty board, a place for which you are as unfit as your *wiſe* maſter who fixed you there is to govern a nation of *freemen*. A man ſo totally incapable of executing the office, ſo intirely unacquainted with maritime affairs, and a character ſo notoriouſly abandoned as your Lordſhip's, could not have been found in this kingdom, or in the annals of infamy. Your life and your actions, my Lord, ſtand condemned by all men of honour, virtue or good principles; you are a diſgrace to human nature, and ſo far a proper inſtrument to proſecute and forward the deſigns of regal cruelty and regal villainy. There is no doubt, my Lord, but you have plundered ſufficient of the *public treaſure*, with other panders in office, to *bribe* numbers, in order to ſcreen yourſelf from puniſhment; for there is nothing ſo high, or ſo holy, which money cannot corrupt.

You are tainted, my Lord, with ſo many ſcandalous vices, that your appointment to, and continuance in office, is the higheſt reflection upon the King imaginable, and an evident proof of his *obſtinacy* and *weakneſs*, and diſregard of the honour and glory of the Britiſh navy, as well as an inſult of the groſſeſt kind offered to the people of England. The foul ſtains and ignominy of your youth; your corrupt management in the office you hold; your treachery, baſeneſs, and irreligion; your injuſtice and oppreſſion; your gambling and diſgracing the navy, by bringing *your creatures* forward to the command of ſhips, and to be flag officers, whoſe names were never heard of before, who never had ſeen any actual ſervice, and who could have no claim or pretenſions to ſuch preferment, is notorious; whilſt veteran ſeamen, of known ſkill, bravery, courage and abilities, who had fought and bled in the ſervice of their country, were not only neglected, but ſuffered to remain in obſcurity and want. In a word, my Lord, every thing where you preſide is determined without the leaſt regard to *merit*, *juſtice* or *right*, by your own, or your maſter's arbitrary will, as prejudice, revenge, or intereſt dictate. Theſe abuſes and oppreſſions will remain, my Lord, laſting monuments of your villainy, and reflect eternal diſgrace on the preſent reign.

Your *grateful* maſter, my Lord, ſeems ambitious of treading in the ſteps of the worſt *Roman* Emperors and Engliſh Kings. Thoſe who ſerve him moſt, and are the moſt capable of ſerving their country, and who have any real virtue or public merit, are ſure to meet with his contempt and diſregard, whilſt the worſt and baſeſt of mankind are countenanced and ſupported, honored and rewarded.

Thus *Germanicus*, who ſaved the empire of *Rome* for *Tiberius*, his uncle and father by adoption, by reconciling to him the mutinous and revolted legions, was the firſt great ſacrifice to his jealouſy, being poiſoned in *Aſia*, where he was ſent under pretence of commanding it. Thus *Nero* too rewarded *Corbulo*; and thus *Domitian* rewarded *Agricola*, both the greateſt officers of their time, and the greateſt benefactors to their ungrateful tyrants, who aimed at cutting up virtue by the roots; nor did *Veſpaſian*, the firſt *Roman* Emperor that changed for the better, prove much more grateful to *Antonius Primus*, who had ſignally ſerved him, and paved his way to the imperial diadem.

It would be endleſs, my Lord, to recount all the cruel and ungrateful acts of tyranny. If they are ever grateful, it is only to ſuch wretches as your Lordſhip, the vile and deſpicable inſtruments of their tyranny.—Whoever ſerves them faithfully are ſure to fall a ſacrifice. *Beliſarius* is an affecting inſtance of this; an illuſtrious General, who, in the decline of the *Roman* Empire, did, as it were, new conquer the world for his Royal Maſter; and, as a reward, was ſtripped of all that he had, and turned off to beg his bread with his eyes put out. The two *Howes*, *Keppel*, *Burgoyne*, &c. have been very amply rewarded for their ſervices by his preſent pious Majeſty with contempt, diſgrace and diſmiſſion.

It is a very fine obſervation of *Tacitus*, my Lord, and very applicable to the preſent circumſtances of this kingdom, and the policy of St. *James*'s: He ſays, "It is the buſineſs and ſpecial intereſt of an arbitrary Prince, that his forces be commanded neither by a nobleman, nor by a freeman, nor indeed by any man, who is two degrees removed from a ſlave." Or if ſuch Princes be obliged, by the neceſſity of their affairs, to employ an illuſtrious perſon in an important command, they always employ him with fear, and when their turn is ſerved, and he has made them ſafe, diſmiſs him into obſcurity with contempt; and if he eſcaped in that manner it is well, for all their ſuſpicions generally end in *blood*.

I believe, my Lord, his Majeſty might have ſearched the kingdom in vain, to have found a man ſo well calculated for his purpoſe and deſigns as your Lordſhip. You will ſtick at no dirty work, at no act of infamy, however diabolical, nay you will belye heaven and abuſe men, to humour and pleaſe him, and make your court to power. The character of no man, however great, illuſtrious or exalted, is ſafe in your hands, if he happens to incur your or your maſter's diſpleaſure; you, my Lord, are the ready inſtrument of his diſgrace and ruin. You are a venal ſlave and flatterer, and flattery is always pleaſing to tyrants; you can make one and the ſame man a god or a devil, juſt as it anſwers your purpoſe beſt, and that of your patron. You have been at perpetual enmity with truth, honour, and virtue. Flattery is always cruel and gives bloody council, and flatterers are conſtant and mercileſs calumniators of the virtuous, great and good; every word which they do not like, is a libel; every action that diſpleaſes them, is treaſon or ſedition; where there is no faults, they create them. In this manner, my Lord, you attempted not only to blacken the character, but to take away the life of *Admiral Keppel*, which is of more value and importance to this kingdom than the lives of ten thouſand ſuch paraſites and traitors as your Lordſhip and Sir *Hugh Palliſer*.

The crimes, my Lord, alledged againſt the honeſt and excellent *Thraſea Petus*, the virtuous *Roman* ſenator, and lover of liberty and truth, were ſuch as theſe:---"That he had never applauded *Nero*, nor encouraged others to applaud him; that when the Senate were running into all the extravagance of flattery, he would not be preſent, and therefore had not been in it for three years; that he had never ſacrificed for *Nero*'s charming voice; that he would never own Madam *Pompœa* for a goddeſs, ſhe who had been *Nero*'s miſtreſs, and was then his wife; that he would not vote that a gentleman who had made ſatyrical verſes upon *Nero* ſhould be put to death, though he condemned the man and his libel; but he contended, that no law made the offence capital; that they could not without ſcandal and the imputation of cruelty, puniſh with death an offence for which the laws had already provided a puniſhment that was milder." Theſe, my Lord, were the honourable and virtuous crimes of that great and good man; but they were then *high treaſon*, and coſt him his life. He lived in the cruel and bloody reign of *Nero*, a monſter in human ſhape; we live in the *mild*, *merciful*, *juſt* and *good* reign of *George the Third*.

Had it not been for ſuch miſcreant paraſites as your Lordſhip, there would never have been one tyrant in the world capable of doing public miſchief; they muſt have ſervile hands to execute their will, and ſervile mouths to commend their actions. We have lately been ſtunned, my Lord, by you and the whole herd of *king*'s *friends*, alias traitors, with the word *prerogative*; but what prerogative do you mean? I know of no prerogative in the crown, which is not at the ſame time a certain privilege of the people, for their ſake granted and for their ſake exerted; and where a prerogative is claimed contrary to the rights and intereſts of the people, ſo far a tyranny is claimed. And the king may now rob and plunder the people at his pleaſure, it is one of the prerogatives of the crown; no retrenchment muſt be made in the civil liſt, becauſe it is one of his majeſty's prerogatives to *bribe* the members of the houſe of commons, and a few proſtituted peers, with a part of the money, to ruin the nation. But I truſt, my Lord, the PEOPLE will ſoon convince you, that it is one of *their prerogatives* to ſtop the progreſs of your villainy and your maſter's tyranny.

[*The above Number is the laſt received.*]

To the Electors of the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

I ACKNOWLEDGE the honour done me in electing me one of your Repreſentatives theſe three years paſt: The circumſtances of my family at preſent makes it inconvenient for me to attend; I muſt beg the favour of you to elect another in my place, which favour will be gratefully acknowledged by your very humble ſervant,

‖ ARTHUR WATTS.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL offer myſelf a CANDIDATE for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, which I hope will meet your approbation, and procure me your votes and intereſt. If I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to ſucceed, you may depend on my utmoſt efforts to ſerve you with fidelity, and ſhall be ever thankful for your favours. My having been abſent in the ſervice of my country will, I hope, be a ſufficient apology for ſo late an application.

I am, Gentlemen, with the greateſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,

H. KEPPELE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1780. ‖

To be SOLD,

A NEW well finiſhed BRICK HOUSE, with a convenient KITCHEN adjoining, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Schuylkill, being 102 feet on Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, and 106 feet ſix inches on Aſhton ſtreet, well adapted for a gentleman having a ſmall family. For terms apply to WILLIAM DELLAP, in Water-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet,

Who has for SALE,
COFFEE by the barrel,
VINEGAR by the caſk, and
SPERMACETI CANDLES.

September 12, 1780.

STOLEN,

ON the night of the 7th inſtant, out of the ſubſcriber's field, in Hatfield townſhip, Philadelphia county,

A LIGHT CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, 3 years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, both hind feet white about half way to the hams, has a blemiſh in one corner of his near eye, a long tail, ſhod before, a little wore on each ſhoulder with the collar, a natural trotter, canters ſlow and handy. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN FUNK.

To be SOLD,

A VARIETY of GOODS, Manufactured by the ſubſcriber, in South-alley, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, and between Fifth-ſtreet and Sixth-ſtreet, on Hudſon's-Square, viz. COATINGS, BLANKETINGS, JANES, EVERLASTINGS, SHALLOONS, &c. He has alſo for SALE, ſeveral good LOOMS. Spinners employed as uſual, by

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Germantown, Sept. 18, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open in the night, the ſtable belonging to John Cheſnut, from whence was ſtolen a Black STALLION, about 15 hands high, 6 years old next ſpring, branded H W, one white hind foot the off ſide, ſhod all round, paces and trots, rather more inclined to pacing. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and delivers him, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe, paid by me,

† JOHN CHESNUT.

New-Mills, Sept. 8, 1780.

WAS put into the New-Mills Stage, ſome time ago, through miſtake, a pillow caſe of GOODS. Any perſon coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

DANIEL CARSON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, A ſmall Red COW, with a white face, gives ſome milch, and is ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed from the city. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to JOSEPH BUTLER, living near Plymouth Meeting-houſe. ¶

BOSTON, *September 7.*

At a Town Meeting on Monday laſt, the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; had 858 votes out of 923, as Governor of this Commonwealth.

We have authentic information, that the Sieur *Clonard*, in a French ſhip of 64 guns, lately captured, and carried into France, four large ſhips, from Scotland, with ſupplies of all kinds, for Georgia and South-Carolina. The cargoes of theſe ſhips were ſo valuable, and of ſuch a kind, as the loſs muſt be ſeverely felt by the enemy in that quarter.

Laſt Monday night broke goal at Concord, where they were confined for violating their paroles, the imperious Capt. Sanford, and Lieuts. Miller and Davis, of the infamous, brutal, renegado Tarleton's cavalry, in the ſervice of the tyrant of Britain, now at Charleſtown, South-Carolina, where he has lately evidenced the moſt inhuman acts of cruelty that were ever heard of, viz. in the maſſacre of the gallant, amiable Col. Buford and 170 of his corps at Lynch's creek, in that State; and which Mr. Clinton congratulated his banditti upon.

FISH-KILL, *September 14.*

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated September 6.

"I have been informed, as an undoubted truth, that ſome day laſt week, a party of indians and tories, about 60 in number, made an attempt to deſtroy a houſe, and kill the inhabitants, about 16 miles above Stone Arabia, Tryon county; they were beat off four times by the man of the houſe, his wife and two children; they then went to the barn and ſet it on fire, when the man took the opportunity of pulling one wounded and one dead man in the houſe, from whom he got a freſh ſupply of ammunition, his own being nearly expended: The wretches made another aſſault upon the houſe, but in vain; they were obliged to retreat with the loſs of 16 killed and one wounded, now a priſoner, an infamous tory, his name M'Donald. The attack firſt began at ſix o'clock in the evening, and they left the houſe about midnight.

"My informant ſaid that the woman broke ſix or ſeven guns with an axe, as they attempted to fire through a hole. He alſo ſaid that during the whole engagement, the people were praying, ſo that, ſaid he, it was clear that God helped them: And his ſaying was evidently true, for his divine interpoſition muſt be acknowledged in every deliverance; and this was a moſt extraordinary one, that deſerves to be publiſhed to the world. O! that men would praiſe the Lord for his goodneſs, and turn from the evil of their ways, that we might ſee the Lord's hand turned from judgment to mercy.

"There have been ſeveral other remarkable deliverances ſince the deſtroying of Canajoharie, which are not ſo well authenticated."

WILLIAMSBURG, *September 2.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Richmond, dated Auguſt 30, 1780.

"Since my laſt, advice is received from General Gates, informing that our loſs of officers is but ſmall, and upwards of 500 men made their eſcape. Very few of Sumpter's party have ſuffered; our greateſt loſs is the baggage and ſtores. The greateſt honour is due to the Maryland and Delaware brigades; they killed and wounded upwards of 500 of the enemy, and made their retreat good. De Kalb is mortally wounded, and Rutherford taken."

BALTIMORE, *September 12.*

Four Ships of the Line, and 6000 Troops, are ſuppoſed to be on their way from Breſt to Rhode-Iſland. The celebrated Monſieur Bougainville, who has hoiſted his flag on board the Languedoc, of 80 guns, commands the ſquadron.

On the firſt of June laſt ſeveral tranſports, with troops from Germany, arrived at Portſmouth, in England.

A Gentleman juſt arrived from Richmond, Virginia, hath favoured us with the following paragraph:

"The Maryland and Delaware troops have done themſelves eternal honour in the late action in South-Carolina.—After being deſerted by the Virginia and North-Carolina Militia, they fought their way through the enemy, made a good retreat, and brought off nine Field Pieces.—In doing this, according to the beſt accounts, they killed about 500 of the enemy. Their loſs is near 300; no General Officer except Baron de Kalb.—Generals Smallwood and Giſt are both ſafe.—The brave troops, abovementioned, are now at Hillſborough, where they have collected about 3000 of the militia once more, and 'tis to be hoped they will not run a ſecond time."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Letter of Marque Brig Fox, Capt. James Buchanan, of this Port, dated at Sea, in lat. 29, long. 68, Auguſt 17, 1780.

"We parted with the Weſt-India Fleet, 15 in number, bound to St. Euſtatius, after we had been 5 days at ſea, all well.

"This day we fell in with and captured the brig Flora, bound from St. Kitts to Charleſtown, South-Carolina, laden with wine, rum, flour and barley. She ſailed with a large convoy, bound to the ſame place. She was the property of a Mr. Gamble, of Greenock—It appears, by the Captain's information, that a ſquadron of the Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of 15 ſail of the line, ſuddenly departed from St. Kitts, before he ſailed, in conſequence of ſome advices having been received reſpecting the combined fleets of France and Spain, which, it was ſuppoſed, were going againſt Jamaica."

PHILADELPHIA, *September 20.*

Extract of a letter from Major-General Gates, dated at Hillſborough, September 9, 1780.

"Colonel Marian, of South-Carolina, has ſurpriſed a party of the enemy, near Santee-River, eſcorting 150 priſoners of the Maryland diviſion. He took the party and releaſed the priſoners, who are now on their march to Croſs-Creek, where I have ſent Lieut. Colonel Ford, and proper officers, to conduct them hither.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from Princeton, dated Sept. 17.

"A deſerter from Staten Iſland tells me, Gen. Clinton is embarked and ſailed up the Sound towards New-London, yeſterday, with 10,000 men. They had advice of the arrival at New-Port of the ſecond diviſion of French troops."

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated Auguſt 25, 1780.

"I returned here a few days ago, after a fatiguing march of 17 days againſt the Indians. The ſcenes which I beheld are not to be equalled by any thing I ever ſaw. We marched from hence the 31ſt of July, intending to relieve Captain Hicks, who was guarding proviſions to Fort Schuyler, but was obliged to entrench himſelf by the way, being ſurrounded by a number of Indians. The 3d of Auguſt, about 10 o'clock, we diſcovered a ſmoke aſcending at Canijohary, about 4 miles from us, but not ſuſpecting an enemy at that time, we marched about one mile, when we received intelligence of the ſavages burning houſes, &c. We then haſted up, being about 200 men in number, and at 11 o'clock came in ſight of the ſettlement, the Indians then burning all before them. An officer and 6 men (there being but 15 men in the fort at Canijohary, General Renſalear having taken all the reſt with him) ſallied out upon our approach, and gave the Indians a fire, which was returned, but none were either killed or hurt. The ſavages, by this time, having deſtroyed all they could get at, and ſeeing us approaching, ran off. After halting about 10 minutes at the fort to refreſh ourſelves, being almoſt dead with fatigue and heat, we took guides, and purſued the ſavages about a mile, where we beheld ſcenes of cruelty almoſt too ſhocking to relate—houſes in flames, cattle killed, a man ſhot and ſpeared, a little girl, about 6 years old, lying in the crotch of a tree, moſt cruelly mangled and ſcalped, a little further on we found a boy, about 9 years old, killed and ſcalped. We purſued on in hopes of overtaking them, but found nothing but houſes in flames and people murdered. At evening we got to Fort Blank, and found the people in the greateſt conſternation. Here we ſtayed all night, and next day collected 7 dead, and buried them, all of them moſt cruelly mangled. We ſent out ſcouts, and guarded the inhabitants to mow their grain. The 7th we again diſcovered a fire about 6 miles off, immediately marched, and when we came to the place found two houſes on fire, and the people murdered, who proved to be poor Mr. Snautz's family, who uſed to live in New-York, and his brother-in-law Schreiber's family. Schreiber eſcaped, Snautz and one ſon taken priſoners, both their wives and 7 children ſcalped. We collected in the whole 17 dead,—52 were taken priſoners—52 houſes and 47 barns deſtroyed.—We had the mortification not to be able to come up with any of his Britannic Majeſty's ſavage Allies."

On Wedneſday, the 6th inſtant, departed this life, in the 37th year of her age, Mrs. LYDIA PRICE, the amiable conſort of ELISHA PRICE, Eſq; Chief Burgeſs of Cheſter, after a tedious and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with a Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation; and on Friday her remains were interred (by particular deſire) in the Quakers burial ground, attended by a large number of her friends and acquaintance.

*** THE Freemen, Inhabitants of the County of Philadelphia, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. Jacob Neff, near Cheſtnut Hill, on Wedneſday, the 4th of October next, in order to deliberate on matters of the utmoſt importance, previous to the enſuing Election.

Philadelphia, September 18, 1780.

THE BOY AND THE HORSE:

Or, an Appendix to the King of England's Speech at proroguing the Britiſh Parliament, July 8th.

A HORSE had flung a boy, and ſet off to avoid being catched. The boy, overcome with heat and paſſion, was running, ſweating and broiling, to overtake him, and ſometimes got pretty near, when off the horſe ſet again, and the boy curſing and ſwearing after. Every now and then the horſe ſtopt to feed and look about him, but, as ſoon as he ſaw the boy's hand approaching his muzzle, he cut another caper and led him a dance of two or three hundred yards more. In this manner they continued for at leaſt an hour. Sometimes the boy, out of all hopes and patience, would pelt him with ſtones as far as he could throw, and then ſtand ſtill to reſt and curſe him. Sometimes he tried to put on a face of good temper, and uſe kind words; ſuch as, "*Come, my poor fellow, come then;*" but the moment the horſe ſet off again away went the ſtones and the curſes after him. *O d--n you*, at laſt, ſaid the boy, *let me get upon the back of you once more, and I'll ſweat you for this.----Come, come, my poor fellow*, and away went the horſe again, and a freſh volley after him.

There, thought I to myſelf, is the true picture of the diſpoſition of Britain; let her once more get aſtride of America, and if ſhe don't ride her to the devil, Whig and Tory without diſtinction, my name is not

ÆSOP.

The following advertiſement is taken from a Charles-Town paper of July 31, called "The Royal South Carolina Gazette," printed by Robertſon, Macdonald and Cameron:

"SUBSCRIPTIONS are opened at Meſſ. Kingſley "and Oats's ſtore, No. 16, Broad-ſtreet, Meſſrs. Robert-"ſon, Macdonald and Cameron's printing-office, Mr. "Charles Atkins's houſe, No. 6, Legare-ſtreet, and at "Meſſrs. Arwin and Rugge's, No. 90, Broad-ſtreet; "where, it is hoped, the inhabitants of this place will "generouſly contribute towards the redemption of the "BELLS, by the cuſtom of war become the property "of the commanding officer of artillery."

We ſhall make no other remark on the above advertiſement than to mention, that it is not ſects of religion, nor party-names, which have any effect on the enemy: Church or Meeting, Whig and Tory, are to them alike. Their object is property and plunder wherever they can find it, or from whoever they can take it; and if they would not ſpare the bells of the Church, of which they ſtile themſelves defenders, what is there they will not confiſcate, could they have it in their power?

GOOD New HOGSHEADS will be given in exchange for CYDER. Apply to THOMAS MENDENHALL, in Church-Alley, Philadelphia. ‖

WHEREAS JOHN WEAVER has, in the Pennſylvania Journal, No. 1355, charged me with having run him in debt, deſtroying his intereſt and miſbehaving myſelf, ſo that it is impoſſible for him to live with me. Had theſe charges, baſe as they are, been publiſhed only in the neighbourhood where we lived, they would not have reflected any diſgrace on me, as the contrary is ſo well known, and may be made appear if required; however, his method of traducing my character in a public news-paper being ſo extenſive, I look upon myſelf juſtifiable in like manner to defend my injured innocence. His ſcandalous behaviour and conduct is the baneful enemy that deſtroys his intereſt; ſuch as his ill uſage of me, treating me with perſonal abuſe, and turning me out of doors in an unfit condition, to ſhift for myſelf; as alſo his having for a conſiderable time ſupported an infamous ſtrumpet, of Montgomery townſhip, with her two children, but for fear of being proſecuted by the overſeers of the poor, he privately removed her to Philadelphia, where he now ſupports her at a houſe near the New-Market, and ſhe paſſes for his wife, all which I can prove by ſubſtantial evidence. ANN WEAVER. ¶

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE,

At the Continental Yard, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 4th of October, at one o'clock,

THIRTY HORSES, lately purchaſed by order of the State of Maryland for public ſervice, but rejected by the Quarter-Maſter-General.------To be ſold by order of the Council of Maryland.

SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M.
for Pennſylvania.

September 19, 1780.

To the Freeholders, and other Electors, for the county of Cheſter,

GENTLEMEN,

AS the preſent ſheriff declines ſerving any longer in his office, and being encouraged by your former favours, I again offer myſelf a candidate for ſaid office at the enſuing election. Your votes and intereſt will be gratefully acknowledged by

Your Friend and Servant,
¶ CHARLES DILWORTH.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribers, living in Kingſeſs townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the firſt of Auguſt, A Red Pied STEER, ſuppoſed to be about 3 or 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks from the date hereof, for the charges. GEORGE DELANY,
GEORGE HUSNER.

N. B. Enquire of Mr. Paſchal, at the Blue-Bell. ‖

Balſamick Powders.

IN performing amputations, &c. many fatal conſequences have been experienced; ſuch as exquiſite pain, convulſions, delirium, acute fevers, &c. &c. from the uſe of ligatures, beſides the incertitude of their ſucceeding.

PETER FOWLER, chemiſt, now reſident in Paris, ſtimulated by humanity, has invented a new aſtringent powder, which, after a year and a half practice on different objects and various caſes, under the direction and inſpection of the faculty at Paris, by their recommendation is offered to the public as infallible, even in the moſt critical caſes. This powder has neither taſte nor ſmell; it contains nothing acid, alkaline nor ſtyptick; ſtops all kinds of hemorrhages, both intern and extern; it radically cures, in a little time, a loſs of blood, dyſentery, hemorrides, ſpitting of blood, vomiting and bleeding at the noſe, reſolves blood extravaſated in conſequence of falls or contuſions.

Its internal uſe, abſolutely innocent, cannot cauſe any inconvenient ſenſation to the ſtomach; it is ſucceſsfully employed in all wounds, attended with a hemorrhage, ſuch as gaſhes of ſabres, thruſts of ſwords, &c. In bleeding at the noſe it may be uſed as ſnuff. Every family ſhould keep a box of this powder, to remedy on the ſpot all danger to which people are always expoſed, eſpecially in the night, as by the ſudden loſs of blood ſeveral women periſh after delivery. In a battle or naval engagement, the wounded that may be attacked with any hemorrhagy whatſoever, if provided with a box of this powder, may ſtop the effuſion of their own blood without the help of a ligature; at leaſt it would be neceſſary that officers were always furniſhed with it, to be able to ſave the lives of a great number of brave ſoldiers, who periſh by weakneſs, as from their ſituation they cannot otherwiſe be timely relieved.

The ſaid powders to be ſold at the ſtore of Mr. EZRA JONES, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, where an extract of the proceedings of the faculty of Paris are depoſited, reſpecting ſome particular caſes, and method of applying the ſaid powders. ¶

ALL perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of FRANCIS DAMON, late Store-keeper, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, as the ſaid Damon did buſineſs chiefly for Foreigners by Commiſſion, and thoſe gentlemens accounts muſt be ſettled, as they expect ſoon to leave the State;---likewiſe all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid Damon, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to NICHOLAS BERNARD, in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

LE MAIGRE,
NICHOLAS BERNARD, } Adminiſtrators.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1780. ‡

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th inſtant, A NEGROE MAN, named CATO; had on a drab coloured jacket, or a brown one, leather breeches, and ſundry other apparel with him. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, aged 23 years, has remarkable ſmall handſome features, plays on the violin, and took one with him. Whoever brings the ſaid Negroe to the ſubſcriber, or *John Kidd*, of Benſalem, Bucks county, Eſq; Captain *Thomas Reed*, of Whitehill, near Bordentown, New-Jerſey, or Mr. *John Redman*, merchant in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ‖ WILLIAM PARR, Lancaſter.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of July laſt, a red and white ſpotted COW, with a mark in her ear, and gives ſome wilch. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

¶ JACOB WEBER.

Mountbethel, Auguſt 25, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of HENRY ATTAN, in Northampton county, ſome time laſt June was a year, two HEIFERS, both red, the one with a white ſtreak on the back, marked on the right ear a ſwallow fork and halfpenny; the other no mark but has a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, off the plantation of Lewis Davis, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands and one inch high, with three white feet, a ſtar in his forehead, a large ſnip on his noſe, three years old this graſs, a thin mane, carries lofty before, his tail docked ſhort, has good courage, a natural trotter, and canters well. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by CALEB DAVIS. ¶

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, William Augustus Atlee, Esq; Second Justice, John Evans, Esq; Third Justice, and George Bryan, Esq; Fourth Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their Precept, dated the twenty-sixth day of August last, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of September next. NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator, and Constables within the said city and county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things that to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; also all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of the said city and county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. And all others whom it may concern, are desired to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

DATED at Philadelphia, the Third Day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the fifth Year of American Independence.

N. B. A COURT of ADMIRALTY SESSIONS will be held at the same time and place, by the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judge of the Admiralty.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1780.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Negroe man, called NED, about five feet ten inches high, had been wounded in the left hand, which is healed, but he has not the proper use of it; he is apt to get drunk, has remarkable large feet, and speaks very quick. Whoever apprehends said Negroe, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ANDREW KENNEDY. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Abington township, Philadelphia county, a bright bay HORSE, one white foot, about four years old. The owner is desired to come, and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

August 15, 1780. ¶ DAVID LOCKARD.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1780.

Just imported, and to be sold by

PETER and *WILLIAM WIKOFF*,

At their store in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, opposite Elfrey's Alley.

AN ASSORTMENT of European and West-India GOODS, among which are, superfine broad cloths, middling and low priced ditto, superfine India chintz, muslins, gauzes and silks, linen, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, hairbines, calimancoes, and other stuffs, cotton velvets, serge denim, serges, baize, ratinets, plush, silk stockings, pins, buttons, buckles, hinges, locks, wool cards, fine Indian robes, flannel and blankets.

Also rum, sugar, bohea and hyson tea of the best quality, red port wine, and Madeira wines of different prices and qualities, some of which is as good as the best that ever was brought into this country, which they will sell by the pipe or lesser quantity. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying on James River, in Virginia, about 35 miles above Richmond, late the place of residence of Colonel William Fleming, and known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT. It contains somewhat more than 1400 acres, about 100 of which are very rich low grounds, and the remainder upland of the first quality. It is provided with a dwelling-house, stables, barns and out houses, together with an excellent orchard, and is esteemed, in proportion to its size and situation, one of the most valuable estates in that country. For terms, apply to Mrs. BYRD, at Westover, on James River, in Virginia, or to

ROBERT HARE.

THE Owners of the REPAUPA MEADOWS are desired to meet the Managers of said Meadow Company, on the 30th day of September instant, at the house of William Eldridge, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to fix upon a sum of money to be levied on the said meadows, towards the support of the banks, water-works, &c. agreeable to Act of Assembly of New-Jersey in such cases made and provided. §

By Order of the Managers,

Sept. 1, 1780. THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

West-Nantmill, Chester county, August 28, 1780.

TAKEN up, on the 16th instant, on the Horse-shoe road, about a mile from the Manor Meeting, opposite Samuel Mackleduff's mill, a large BAY GELDING, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber, near said mill. JAMES GILLEYLAND. §

WAS taken up, within the inclosure of *John Johnson*, of Lower Dublin township, in the forepart of the summer of the year 1775, a brown HORSE, about 12 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, without brand or ear-mark. Taken up, within the inclosure of *Bridget Rambo*, in Lower Dublin township, the 6th day of January last, a brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the near buttock WC. nine years old. Also taken up, within the inclosure of *John Townham*, of Lower Dublin township aforesaid, about two years ago, a bay MARE, 8 years old, 14 hands and a half high, a natural trotter, without brand or ear-mark, and was with foal at the time she was taken up. The owner or owners are desired to come, and prove their property within two months from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold according to law. § *August 22, 1780.*

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-street, five Doors below Walnut-street, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogsheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muscovado SUGARS, in Hogsheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchester Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twist, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and English Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in April next,

THE PLANTATION that the subscriber now lives upon, situated about half a mile above Mountholly, in Northampton township, Burlington county, West-Jersey; it contains about 80 acres of land, 20 of which is wood, about 20 acres of meadow, and the rest kind land, most of it much inclined to grass, and may be turned into mowing ground; the whole is under good cedar fences, and well supplied with water. There is on the premises a handsome new frame house, two stories high, 40 feet front by 26 feet deep, and a ten foot piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down stairs, with fire places, a seven foot entry through the middle, and five rooms up stairs, with good garrets and two good cellars; the whole well finished, and is as convenient as possible, and only wants to be painted to make it compleat; there is a pump of excellent water, a carriage-house, with a corn room over it, a granary, saddle house, poultry house, smoak-house, barn, cow-house, with head-stalls for 12 cows, cart-house, and several other convenient buildings, all new; also a hay-house that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two stables built of cedar logs, two orchards containing about 150 trees, the greatest part of the best grafted fruit; also an exceeding good garden well laid out, and well stock'd with raspberries strawberries, gooseberries, currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plumbs and cherries, all of the best kinds. The whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wishes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mountholly, as well as a regular stage-waggon twice a week to Cooper's-ferry. It may not be amiss to add, that the ground all lies to great advantage, that the house buildings are pleasantly and well situated, and that experience has proved it remarkably healthy. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN PURVIANCE, merchant, Philadelphia, or to ISAAC HAZLEHURST on the premises, who will give a good and sufficient title to the purchaser.

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, *Esquire, Governor of Maryland*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that on the night of the 27th of last month, the *Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill*, and *Fulling-Mill*, late the property of Colonel *Isaac Perkins* of Kent county, were burnt down, and that there is great reason to suspect the said mills were maliciously set on fire by some abandoned persons: For the discovery of, and bringing to condign punishment, the perpetrators of such an attrocious crime,—I do hereby promise a PARDON to any person concerned in burning or setting fire to the said mills (provided he or she be not the principal) who shall first make discovery to a Magistrate of the Principal, and his or her accomplice or accomplices in the said crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's Command,
T. JOHNSON, *jun. Secr'y.*

GOD SAVE the STATE.

Ten Thousand Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the subscriber to any person (the principal concerned excepted) that shall first discover to a Magistrate of Kent county, the principal, and his or her accomplices, concerned in burning or setting fire to my MILLS on the night of the 27th of last month, so that he, she or they be prosecuted to conviction.

ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A MILLWRIGHT, that can come well recommended, is wanted immediately, to re-build said Mills.

July 8, 1780. † I. P.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward

STOLEN, out of the pasture of *George Brinton*, in Birmingham township, on the night of the 19th inst. a brown HORSE, 14 hands high, a large star in his forehead, the two off feet white, three years old last spring, no brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up said Horse, and delivers him to the owner, and secures the thief so that he be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by §

August 21, 1780. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

ONE Hundred Acres of good LAND, within three miles of the city, to be lett for a term of years

One Hundred Acres of excellent PASTURE, within the same distance, to be lett for the remainder of the season.

A HOUSE to be lett, that is well-calculated for a genteel Tavern, in an elegant situation, with 80 acres of land, about two miles from the city.

Also several well-situated TOWN-LOTS to be sold, or lett on ground-rent for ever. Enquire of the Printers. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Tyrone township, Cumberland county, and now runs at large with his cattle, a little brindled two year old STEER, without a tail. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

August 24, 1780. § FRANCIS WEST.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AT the Instance of many of my Fellow-Citizens and Friends to the Cause of our Country, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. Should I meet with your Approbation, the Favour shall be ever gratefully acknowledged by

Camp, near Trenton, August 24, 1780. *Your humble Servant,* ¶ WILLIAM WILL.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and interest at the ensuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AS I again propose to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office at the ensuing general Election, to succeed the present Sheriff, I therefore again most humbly solicit and request the favour of your votes and interest, in order to be on the return for the said office; which favours, as well as those past, shall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your sincere friend and humble servant, § WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the Independent ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the Return for Sheriff at the two last General Elections, and once more request the favour of your votes at the ensuing Election, for the said office, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obedient humble servant, ¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To the Freeholders and others, Electors for the county of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere and hearty thanks for the honour you did me at the last annual election, by voting me the highest on the return for the office of HIGH SHERIFF of this county, by which I was honoured with a Commission for that purpose, by his Excellency the President of this State; and it is with reluctance I now inform you, that the situation of my family and private affairs are such, that it would be very inconvenient for me to serve in that office any longer; therefore request you will at the next election choose some other suitable person for said office, in the room and stead of, Gentlemen, your much obliged friend, and very humble servant,

DAVID MACKY, Sheriff.

Chester Sept. 4, 1780. ¶

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the county of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the present Sheriff of the said county of Chester declines serving the office any longer than till the next election, and being solicited and encouraged, I do hereby offer myself a Candidate for said office at the next annual election, and do further solicit the votes and interest of the Freemen of said county as far as will be agreeable to said Electors, which favour shall ever be acknowledged by your humble servant.

JOSHUA VAUGHAN. ‖

Chester, Sept. 4, 1780.

SOME time last June came to the plantation of Elisha Barton, in Mount-Bethel township, Northampton county, a black HORSE, fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, no brand. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

¶ ELISHA BARTON.

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand and seven acres of LAND, being about 15 miles from Fort-Pitt, on Robinson's Run: The land in general is equal in quality to any in that part of the country, and contains 300 acres of rich meadow ground, several coal-pits, and a large number of fine springs of water. There is one plantation that consists of 100 acres of cleared land, including the meadows and pastures, and five other cabin improvements with small clearings. I have had quiet possession of this land ever since the year seventy-two, and have complied with the forms required by the late established Land-Office in the State of Virginia. My price is 1250l. specie, dollars at six shillings, half johannnes at forty-eight, other specie in proportion, or 50,000l. paper money, dollars at six shillings. Application may be made to the subscriber, living in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry. ¶6w. RICH WILLIS.

July 30, 1780.

REDLYON RACES.

New-Castle County, August 18, 1780.

TO BE RUN FOR, over LAWSON'S PLAINS, on the 27th of SEPTEMBER next, a Purse of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the best in three four-mile heats, carrying weight for blood and age; a full bred horse, aged, carries nine stone and a half, ten pounds a year for age, and ten pounds for each quarter of blood; mares allowed three pounds and a half.------On the 28th, a Purse of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be run for as above.------On the 29th, a Purse of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, the best in three three mile heats.------And on the 30th, a SWEEP-STAKE PURSE, free as above, the best in three two mile heats, the winning horse each day excepted.---- Three horses to start, or no race; and to start at half after one o'clock each day. No horse to start without a proper certificate, under the breeder's hand, of the age and blood of each horse, to be shewn and entered with the subscriber two days before starting, or pay double entrance at the post. No stalls or booths admitted inside the course, nor none kept by any person (except a subscriber) before he pays Three Hundred Dollars.

‖ WILLIAM CARSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER. 1780. THE NUMB. 2624.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholesale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *opposite the Jersey-Market*,

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At same Place may be had

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

BY

HALL & SELLERS.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL offer myself a CANDIDATE for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the ensuing election, which I hope will meet your approbation, and procure me your votes and interest. If I should be so fortunate as to succeed, you may depend on my utmost efforts to serve you with fidelity, and shall be ever thankful for your favours. My having been absent in the service of my country will, I hope, be a sufficient apology for so late an application.

I am, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect,
Your most obedient servant,
H. KEPPELE, jun.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1780. ‖

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AT the Instance of many of my Fellow-Citizens and Friends to the Cause of our Country, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. Should I meet with your Approbation, the Favour shall be ever gratefully acknowledged by

Camp, near Trenton, *Your humble Servant*,
August 24, 1780. ¶ WILLIAM WILL.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

AS I again propose to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office at the ensuing general Election, to succeed the present Sheriff, I therefore again most humbly solicit and request the favour of your votes and interest, in order to be on the return for the said office; which favours, as well as those past, shall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your sincere friend and humble servant,
§ WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and interest at the ensuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

To the Independent ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the Return for Sheriff at the two last General Elections, and once more request the favour of your votes at the ensuing Election, for the said office, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obedient humble servant,
¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To the Electors of the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

I ACKNOWLEDGE the honour done me in electing me one of your Representatives these three years past: The circumstances of my family at present makes it inconvenient for me to attend; I must beg the favour of you to elect another in my place, which favour will be gratefully acknowledged by your very humble servant,

‖ ARTHUR WATTS.

To the Freeholders and others, qualified to vote for Members of Assembly, in the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour and confidence manifested to me, by choosing me one of your representatives in Assembly, for several years past, merits my warmest acknowledgements, but as it is my misfortune to be of a very weakly habit of body, my attendance in Assembly, especially in the winter season, is exceedingly distressing and dangerous, for which reason, I request you not to choose me into that office at the next election, which will be particularly acknowledged by your very humble servant,

† GERARDUS WYNKOOP.

CAME to the subscriber's, in Worcester township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of July last, a red and white spotted COW, with a mark in her ear, and gives some wilch. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

¶ JACOB WEBER.

To the Freeholders, and other Electors, for the county of Chester,

GENTLEMEN,

AS the present sheriff declines serving any longer in his office, and being encouraged by your former favours, I again offer myself a candidate for said office at the ensuing election. Your votes and interest will be gratefully acknowledged by

Your Friend and Servant,
¶ CHARLES DILWORTH

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the county of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the present Sheriff of the said county of Chester declines serving the office any longer than till the next election, and being solicited and encouraged, I do hereby offer myself a Candidate for said office at the next annual election, and do further solicit the votes and interest of the Freemen of said county as far as will be agreeable to said Electors, which favour shall ever be acknowledged by your humble servant,

JOSHUA VAUGHAN. ‖

Chester, Sept. 4, 1780.

To the Freeholders and others, Electors for the county of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere and hearty thanks for the honour you did me at the last annual election, by voting me the highest on the return for the office of HIGH SHERIFF of this county, by which I was honoured with a Commission for that purpose, by his Excellency the President of this State; and it is with reluctance I now inform you, that the situation of my family and private affairs are such, that it would be very inconvenient for me to serve in that office any longer; therefore request you will at the next election choose some other suitable person for said office, in the room and stead of, Gentlemen, your much obliged friend, and very humble servant,

DAVID MACKY, Sheriff.

Chester Sept. 4, 1780. ¶

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE,

At the Continental Yard, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 4th of October, at one o'clock,

THIRTY HORSES, lately purchased by order of the State of Maryland for public service, but rejected by the Quarter-Master-General.------To be sold by order of the Council of Maryland,

SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M.
for Pennsylvania.

September 19, 1780.

To be SOLD,

A NEW well finished BRICK HOUSE, with a convenient KITCHEN adjoining, pleasantly situated on the river Schuylkill, being 102 feet on Sassafras or Race-street, and 106 feet six inches on Ashton street, well adapted for a gentleman having a small family. For terms apply to WILLIAM DELLAP, in Water-street, near Chesnut-street,

Who has for SALE,
COFFEE by the barrel,
VINEGAR by the cask, and
SPERMACETI CANDLES.

September 12, 1780.

STOLEN,

ON the night of the 7th instant, out of the subscriber's field, in Hatfield township, Philadelphia county,

A LIGHT CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, 3 years old last spring, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, both hind feet white about half way to the hams, has a blemish in one corner of his near eye, a long tail, shod before, a little wore on each shoulder with the collar, a natural trotter, canters slow and handy. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

† JOHN FUNK.

To be SOLD,

A VARIETY of GOODS, Manufactured by the subscriber, in South-alley, between Market-street and Arch-street, and between Fifth-street and Sixth-street, on Hudson's-Square, viz. COATINGS, BLANKETINGS, JANES, EVERLASTINGS, SHALLOONS, &c. He has also for SALE, several good LOOMS. Spinners employed as usual, by

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Germantown, Sept. 18, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open in the night, the stable belonging to John Chesnut, from whence was stolen a Black STALLION, about 15 hands high, 6 years old next spring, branded H W, one white hind foot the off side, shod all round, paces and trots, rather more inclined to pacing. Whoever takes up the said horse, and delivers him, so that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse, paid by me,

† JOHN CHESNUT.

THE AMERICAN ADMONISHER, No. IV.

"Crimes heap'd on crimes shall bend your glory down."
POPE.

WHETHER we consider vice, and the train of evils that always attend her, as enemies to the peace, the happiness and the glory of individuals, or look upon them as disturbers of that harmony, as opponents to that unanimity, or as destroyers of that public order and œconomy, which are the beauties, the supporters and the wealth of all civil governments; we shall be equally surprised at the progress they have made, and at the encouragement they have met with in all ages since our first unthoughtful parents were drove from their habitations of paradisiacal safety. If we view their baneful influences in private life, we shall be astonished to find any man who will not oppose them; or if we consider their bad effects with regard to public life, we shall be amazed to find them encouraged by any man who would gladly aspire to the honour of being called "his country's friend." If we behold their progress or their effects;—if we examine their many open attempts to conquer, or look into their numerous deceptions to seduce mankind into an inglorious acknowledgement of their lawless power;—in short, whether we view them approaching us in their natural appearances, or perceive their advances under the borrowed mask of good policy, we shall think ourselves bound by ties the strongest and most sacred, even by those that bind us to our country, to our God, and our friends, pressingly to caution all men against their dangerous approach,—timely to point out the consequences that will attend their encouraging those secret enemies,—and in the most emphatical manner call upon them to step forth with a commendable zeal, and stop those sluices through which so many afflictions are ready to enter upon us, and bear us down by their oppressive weight, or weaken us by the pestilential breath of intestine divisions.

As this business may properly be said to belong to those writers that I have been endeavouring to call into action, it may be looked upon as a too presumptive act in me to undertake it, after I have been recommending such a work in the highest manner. I readily confess it is a task too great for me, and that I should be presuming too far was I even to attempt it, while there are so many whose abilities make them more capable, whose knowledge of the world and whose stations in life furnish them with better materials, and ensure them greater success in this laudable performance. I am too conscious of my humble situation in the world, and too well acquainted with my inexperience to think myself capable of accomplishing so great a design. But there are certain lines of conduct, which if men follow, they will prevent this necessary inspection, and deprive mankind of the many advantages arising from that inspection;—evils that will discourage every attempt to reform those of a more private nature, and that will, by their influences on the conduct of men, make fruitless every endeavour to extirpate those that are, in some measure, governed by them; And as my first intention was, to caution against those things that would be likely to deprive us of the advantages that would largely flow from the pens of those moral and religious writers; I shall now confine myself to an impartial consideration of that conduct and those evils, and caution my countrymen against following and encouraging them.

When the human mind comes to be so far disencumbered from the many shackles that bind it to this little globe of earth, as to take its flight to a contemplative station, where it can view the many surprising works of the Author of its being;—where the interests of party or the clamours of a busy multitude will not be able to disturb that awful serenity that it is overspread with,—but where it can, unmolested, meditate on the incomprehensible power and greatness of God, it will be found to expand with gratitude toward him who hath formed so many worlds and created the whole universe;—it will be induced to look upon all earthly greatness, and the honours bestowed by man, as the amusements of an hour, in comparison with the unfading honours of an immortal life;—it will glow with boundless love toward him, and feel a powerful injunction laid upon it, to step forth in the world and endeavour to promote the happiness of mankind, by boldly speaking those sentiments that may fill their hearts with the awe of their Creator, and tremble before him by whom "Kings rule and Princes decree justice." In this situation of mind I joyfully find myself now, while I am addressing you, O Americans! on subjects that may not be altogether pleasing to some of you, but which in my opinion are necessary to be spoken on; and every work that is necessary ought to be at least attempted at.

America, although she may be said to have fought, to have conquered, and to have established her independence; yet is she not totally freed from danger: All sublunary things are liable to sudden changes; and she, by countenancing *vice*, and obeying her dictates, instead of being called the land of freedom, may be so altered, as with some justice to be termed the *Nurse of Tyranny*. It behoves us all, my countrymen,—it behoves every individual among us, to be attentive to our conduct, and particularly cautious of every thing that will be contradictory to the many solemn protestations that we have formerly made, with regard to our determination to support, unspotted, the standard of liberty:—I say, it behoves us all; but in a more particular manner those who have the

honour of filling the higheſt ſtations in government, and are as Governors and Rulers. Much, Gentlemen, depends on you, and much is expected from you. You preſide over a people who have long been determined, even at the riſque of every other enjoyment, to be free; and who do not want for penetration to obſerve, or courage to oppoſe, every oppreſſive meaſure. Their confidence in you has occaſioned them to grant you the higheſt of their honours;—they have put, as it were, all power into your hands, in full aſſurance that you will exerciſe it with that conſiſtent lenity, that will moſt aſſuredly diffuſe happineſs to all around you;—their high opinion of the greatneſs of mind you poſſeſs, and will ever manifeſt, and their expectation of your deteſting all illegal and unjuſtifiable proceedings, have induced them to beſtow on you ſufficient authority to rule them:—They have placed you at the helm of the United States of America, and conſequently you have it in your power, either to run them among rocks and ſhoals, or guide them ſafe both through the dangerous ſtorms of boiſterous war, and the ſoothing calms of gentle peace. Remember the honour that is done you, and the power that is granted you, and never make yourſelves unworthy of the one, or unfit for the exerciſe of the other; but act like virtuous patriots, by chooſing the moſt tormenting or ignominious death, rather than live to oppreſs your country.

Let not even the appearance of cruelty be ſeen in any part of your conduct, nor ſuffer it to paſs unpuniſhed in others; but remember, that even in battle "mercy governs the brave." And if, in battle, its force is ſo great as to ſway the hearts of men, who are fighting againſt an enemy that hath attempted to deprive them of all enjoyments, how much greater ought its influence to be over you, Gentlemen, who are placed farther from the thunders of war, and have much leſs to diſturb your moments of calmneſs, or interrupt your hours of reflection? If our enemies are intitled to it, do not our friends at leaſt deſerve the ſame privilege? If it ought to be extended to foreigners, ought it not to be extended to our neareſt neighbours? If mankind univerſally demand it, do not our countrymen, whom we ought always to hold dear to us, in a more particular manner call for it?—May your hearts, O American rulers!—may your hearts unanimous ſay, "*Humanity* calls for mercy, and *Chriſtianity* ſupports "the claim; againſt theſe two powers we will never con-"tend, but will joyfully obſerve their tender precepts, "and forever abhor that man who ſhall attempt to vio-"late them." How pleaſing will ſuch expreſſions be to all your conſtituents! Let the thought never depart from you; but permit thoſe great principles to actuate and govern your whole conduct, that man may never have the leaſt reaſon to ſay your laws are oppreſſive, or that "your tender mercies are cruel:—O, my worthy countrymen! let this never be ſaid of you, and let not your actions bring upon you this infamous character.

When theſe two evils that I have mentioned, to wit, oppreſſion and cruelty, are permitted to make their appearance, they form that hateful dæmon, called *tyranny*, that may juſtly be compared to a ravenous harpy, continually preying upon the tendereſt vitals of all governments where ſhe is encouraged,—her ways may be called "abominable, and her paths deceit."—Diſaffection hovers round her head, and deſtruction follows cloſe at her heels.—She is an enemy—a powerful enemy, that ought to be forcibly reſiſted, and if her opponents are not the foremoſt in power among the people, ſhe will gain the victory. Her effects are too evident to need any further deſcription, and her conſequences too well known to make a particular enumeration of them neceſſary:—I will only aſk, if it was not the tyranny of Pharoah that brought ſo many diſmal plagues on the land of Egypt? Was it not tyranny that was the cauſe of breaking the chain of union between Great-Britain and her colonies, and turning ſo many of her moſt faithful ſubjects againſt her? And can you ever think of ſuffering tyranny to divide and diſtract America, and deſtroy the foundation of her liberty, that hath been laid with the lives of many of her braveſt men?—This will be the conſequence of her being nouriſhed here, and I pray you to guard againſt every thing that may be an introduction to her.

Now this evil I apprehend to originate from minds that are prone to vice; it is there that it receives its firſt formation; and vanity, who is always at work, often compleats the ſtructure, by trying to convince men who fill the higheſt ranks, that no man has a right to call them to an account. This unqueſtionably has great weight with many; but let all remember, that they are to be ſubject to a power that is higher than man's juriſdiction can reach, even the power of "the moſt high God," that views man as his ſervant, and, to ſhow the greatneſs of his ſtrength, can "ariſe and ſhake terribly the earth." I ſay, let all men remember that they are under the power of this higheſt Ruler, who hath pronounced a woe againſt all thoſe, "that decree unrighteous decrees, and write griev-"ouſneſs which they have preſcribed, to turn aſide the "need, from judgment, and to take away the right from "the poor of his people, that widows may be their prey, "and that they may rob the fatherleſs."

I cannot diſmiſs this ſubject without requeſting you, by your love for yourſelves,—by the eſteem you bear for your poſterity,—by your affection for your country, and your duty to your God, to guard againſt every approach of this inveterate foe, that thereby you may ſecure your own intereſt, and preſerve your countrymen from degenerating into a lawleſs banditti, and ſave them from the evils of *diſcord, diſaffection, mutinous conſpiracies*, and the thouſand curſes that rage with the moſt unrelenting fury through all tyrannical and deſpotic governments.

LONDON, *June* 10.

In conſequence of the apprehenſion of Lord George Gordon, the guards were doubled through the cities of London and Weſtminſter laſt night. A ſpecial commiſſion is made out, and paſſed the ſeals, for trying the perſons concerned in the late riots, at the head of which is the late Attorney-General, Wedderburne, now Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in the room of Sir William de Grey.

After his Lordſhip's apprehenſion, the meſſengers were ſent to ſeize his papers, all of which that were found looſe they took poſſeſſion of; but, with the conſequence of general warrants before their eyes, they did not think proper to break open any locks; they returned, therefore, to conſult the law officers of the Crown, who did not, however, venture to authoriſe the execution of the order, but contented themſelves with ordering them to ſeal up his Lordſhip's eſcrutores, &c. without removing any thing more from the houſe.

The public appear to be, in general, in an error, reſpecting the actual ſtate of the government of this metropolis, ſuppoſing it to be under martial law. It may be neceſſary, therefore, to give the fact, and explain from whence the miſtake has ariſen. The King, by the advice of his Privy Council, finding the civil magiſtrates either afraid or unwilling to direct the military under the law, iſſued an order to the military officers, to uſe their diſcretion in exerting the force under them to ſuppreſs the riots, for which ſtretch of authority, an application muſt be made to Parliament, at their firſt ſitting, for an act of indemnity, which, from the neceſſity of the caſe, muſt certainly be granted, and, under theſe circumſtances, there is no ſuſpenſion of the ordinary courſe of juſtice, &c. Had martial law taken place, a provoſt martial would have been appointed, whoſe authority ſupercedes all law; the courts would have been ſhut, and public proclamation have been made to apprize every perſon of ſo momentous an alteration in the ſituation of life, liberty and property.

The public ſhould be informed, that it is to the manly firmneſs, and unſhaken integrity of Mr. Juſtice Gould, they are indebted for their exemption, at this hour, from the arbitrary, inſufferable tyranny of martial law:—A Privy Council was ſummoned on Thurſday, at which all the Judges attended, when, to his immortal honor, he dared to ſtand ſingle in his oppoſition to a meaſure which he ſtated as unneceſſary in the preſent inſtance, and as a precedent in the laſt degree dangerous to the liberties and conſtitution of his country. The perſeverance of this honeſt man prevailed, the laws of England are in force, and exemplary juſtice will take place, unaided by violence, and the temperance of a conſtitutional judgment, ſecure from danger all men but the guilty.

The following undoubted circumſtance will ſerve to give the public an idea of the character of a Secretary of State.—A foreigner was ſeized with a torch in his hand, ſetting fire to the Sardinian Ambaſſador's chapel. As ſoon as he was apprehended, he deſired to be conducted to Monſieur Cordon, who was a particular acquaintance of his. He had been introduced to that gentleman ſome days before. On his coming into the room, M. Cordon exclaimed againſt acknowledging him, after what he had ſeen him do with his own eyes. From thence he was ſent to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, who claimed him from Lord Stormont, as a ſubject of his miſtreſs. This Secretary, bred up in arbitrary courts, and acting in their ſpirit, immediately took upon himſelf to releaſe this ruffian, who was caught in the very act of capital felony. Had his imperial Miſtreſs herſelf been in his place, ſhe could claim no protection from the law of nations. But we ſuppoſe the Court dare not refuſe the demand of a Ruſſian Ambaſſador, though it was to reſcue a felon from the ſentence of the law.

When Mr. Langdale's houſe in Holborn was burnt on Wedneſday night, there were three hundred tons of ſpirits deſtroyed, valued at 70l. per ton, excluſive of all other damage.

One of the felons who was under ſentence of death, and eſcaped out of Newgate with the other priſoners, being taken in the fact of endeavouring to deſtroy ſome of the remaining part of Newgate, was hanged up yeſterday, by order of the Sheriffs, in the Poultry Compter, in conſequence of his ſentence.

The building of Newgate coſt 140,000l. The work took 14 years to compleat it. The damage done has been eſtimated at 70,000l. and all within 12 hours.

It is computed that the total amount of the debts of the priſoners illegally ſet at liberty from the Fleet priſon, ſomething exceeds the ſum of 200,000l. and thoſe from the King's Bench about 500,000l. and on Thurſday, and yeſterday, about 50 perſons, late priſoners in the former place, reſigned themſelves to the Warden.

June 12. Yeſterday morning his Majeſty, attended by Lord Amherſt and ſeveral of the nobility, took a ſurvey of the camp that is formed in St. James's Park, at which he expreſſed great ſatisfaction.

On Friday General Conway ſet out from his houſe in Warwick-ſtreet for Portſmouth, to embark for his government of Jerſey, on account of the laſt advices received from thence, that the French were meditating a ſecond attempt on that iſland.

The Earl of Mansfield and his Lady have apartments at St. James's, by order of his Majeſty, where they will continue till the preſent diſturbances are entirely ceaſed.

A ſtrong party of ſoldiers, headed by Mr. Alderman Wilkes, on Saturday ſurrounded the houſe of Mr. Thomſon, the publiſher of a ſcurrilous paper called the Scourge, for his having ſent forth handbills, recommending the aſſembling of a mob to relieve Lord George Gordon from the Tower. The maſter, Mr. Thomſon, was abſent; but two young men, his ſervants, were taken into cuſtody, and conveyed to a place of ſafety. And

Yeſterday Mr. Moore, the reputed author of the Thunderer, Scourge, and other productions of the like nature, together with his wife, and two apprentices of the printer of thoſe writings, underwent an examination of ſeveral hours before Mr Alderman Wilkes, at the Globe-tavern, Fleet-ſtreet. Warrants were iſſued by the Privy Council on Friday night, to apprehend the author and printer, in conſequence of the publication of hand-bills, entitled "England in Blood," and promoting the late outrageous diſturbances. But the printer has hitherto eſcaped. The Alderman remanded the others to the Tower under a guard of ſoldiers.

The ſpecial commiſſion for the trial of the rioters cannot be iſſued until Thurſday. Such a commiſſion has never been known to take place in term time.---Term ending to-morrow, therefore the commiſſion will be ſealed on Thurſday, and the trials begin on Monday next.

It is ſaid that ſome diſpatches have arrived from Sir Joſeph York, intimating that a ſpy has been ſecured at the Hague, who has laid open the projected plan of the troubles which have lately taken place in this kingdom.

June 13. Orders are gone down to the different ſeaports to ſtop every perſon whoſe departure is not authorized by government.

Letters from Breſt ſay, that Monſieur Duchaffault, with 30 ſail of the line, nine frigates, four zebecs, ſeveral cutters and ſtore ſhips, put to ſea on the third inſtant, in the morning, and ſtood with a crowded ſail to the S. W. with the wind at N. N. E. blowing freſh.

June 19. This day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being come thither, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE outrages committed by bands of deſperate and abandoned men, in various parts of this metropolis, broke forth with ſuch violence into acts of felony and treaſon, had ſo far overborne all civil authority, and threatened ſo directly the immediate ſubverſion of all legal power, the deſtruction of all property, and the confuſion of every order in the State, that I found myſelf obliged, by every tie of duty and affection to my people, to ſuppreſs, in every part, thoſe rebellious inſurrections, and to provide for the public ſafety by the moſt effectual and immediate application of the force intruſted to me by Parliament.

"I have directed copies of the proclamations iſſued upon that occaſion to be laid before you.

"Proper orders have been given for bringing the authors and abettors of theſe inſurrections, and the perpetrators of ſuch criminal acts, to ſpeedy trial, and to ſuch condign puniſhment as the laws of their country preſcribe, and as the vindication of public juſtice demands.

"Though I truſt it is not neceſſary, yet I think it right at this time to renew my ſolemn aſſurances, that I have no other object but to make the laws of the realm, and the principles of our excellent conſtitution in Church and State, the rule and meaſure of my conduct; and I ſhall ever conſider it as the firſt duty of my ſtation, and the chief glory of my reign, to maintain and preſerve the eſtabliſhed religion of my kingdoms; and, as far as in me lies, to ſecure and perpetuate the rights and liberties of my people."

As ſoon as his Majeſty retired, the Duke of Dorſet roſe, and moved an Addreſs, in anſwer to his Majeſty's Speech from the Throne.

After long arguments, the queſtion was put by the Lord Chancellor, and carried *nemine diſſentiente*.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *June* 19.

The motion for the Addreſs was made in the Houſe of Commons by Lord Beauchamp, and ſeconded by Archibald M'Donald, Eſq; which, after ſome debate, was agreed to *nem. con.*

Lord North roſe, and delivered the following meſſage from his Majeſty:

"I AM commanded by his Majeſty to acquaint this "Houſe, that his Majeſty has cauſed the Right Honoura-"ble Lord George Gordon, a Member of this Houſe, to "be apprehended and committed for high treaſon."

A motion was then made, "That an humble Addreſs "be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the "thanks of this Houſe, for communicating the reaſon "for which the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, "a Member of this Houſe, was apprehended and commit-"ted." The ſame was ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by ſuch of the members as were Privy Counſellors.

A frigate is arrived at Falmouth with advice, that having ſeen a ſquadron of the enemy, conſiſting of five French and three Spaniſh ſhips of the line, leave Cadiz, fleering for Breſt, ſhe immediately ſailed in ſearch of the Britiſh fleet, which ſhe joined in three days after, and reported the above intelligence to Admiral Geary, who was then ſtanding for Breſt, and would probably ſoon fall in with the enemy, unleſs they altered their courſe.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Apollo Capt. Pownal, is arrived in the Downs, after having had a ſmart engagement with a French frigate, in which the Captain and five ſeamen were killed, and twenty wounded.

July 4. We learn from Liſbon that a large body of Spaniſh forces have marched upon the frontiers of that Kingdom, and a peremptory anſwer has been demanded from the Court of Portugal by the Spaniſh Miniſtry there, to the requeſt made by the Court of Madrid, that Engliſh ſhips of war of every denomination ſhall be refuſed admittance into the Portugueſe harbour. A copy of the late Spaniſh Declaration, which is dated May 23, 1780, has been delivered by the Court of Portugal to our Envoy at Liſbon, and was immediately ſent home by the Milford frigate.

Yeſterday a double guard of ſoldiers, and of the militia, were ordered to patrole up and down the Old Bailey during the trying of rioters, to prevent a crowd gathering about the Seſſions Houſe.

It is ſaid, that the journal of the late Capt. Cook is now in the poſſeſſion of the Board of Admiralty and will we hope, in due time, be communicated to the public.

It is currently reported, that advices are received by the Dutch mail of a thorough change having taken place in the Spaniſh Miniſtry.

July 6. His Excellency Count de Maltzan, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Pruſſian Court, has received his letters of recall, and will ſoon return home.

Extract of a letter from Orkney, June 16.

"There are certain advices from Shetland, dated the 8th current, that ſix Dutch Eaſt-India ſhips had put into Braſſa Sound the 29th ult. on their way from India, the officers of which aſſured the Collector of the Cuſtoms, and other gentlemen at Lerwick, that Manilla was taken by the Britiſh forces for certain. Theſe ſhips, being joined by two Dutch men of war, have proceeded for Holland, leaving another ſhip of war on that ſtation, which was ſpoke with near Faniſte the 11th current."

The ſpecial commiſſions for trying rioters in Surry, will be opened on Monday next at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, when the bill of indictment for high treaſon, againſt Lord George Gordon, will be preſented to the Grand Jury.

July 8. On Wedneſday the report was made to his Majeſty in Council of the convicts under ſentence of death, when the following were ordered for execution on the reſpective days and places hereunder mentioned, viz. William M'Donald, for beginning to pull down the houſe and burn the furniture of John Lebarty, in St. Catherine's-lane, near Tower hill, and Mary Roberts and Charlotte Gardiner, for aſſiſting in demoliſhing the ſaid Mr. Lebarty's houſe, to be executed on Tower-hill on Tueſday next: William Brown, for aſſaulting Carter Daking, in his houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, in the day time, on the 7th ult. and robbing him of one ſhilling, to be executed on Tueſday in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet: William Pateman, for beginning to pull down the houſe of Robert Charleton, in Coleman-ſtreet, to be hanged next Tueſday in Coleman-ſtreet: Thomas Taplin, Captain of a party of rioters, for robbing, under threats, Mr. Mahon, of Bow-ſtreet, of half-a-crown, and Richard Roberts, for being concerned in the demolition of Sir John Fielding's houſe, in Bow-ſtreet, to be executed on Wedneſday next in Bow-ſtreet: James Henry, for ſetting fire to Mr. Langdale's dwelling-houſe in Holborn, to be executed on Wedneſday next in Holborn: Enoch Fleming, for being concerned in demoliſhing the houſe of Ferdinand Scomberg, to be executed on Thurſday next in Oxford-ſtreet: Chriſtopher Plumley, alias Williams, for ſtealing a ſilver tankard, in the houſe of Alexander Sutherland (he was capitally convicted in February Seſſions of a like offence, was reſpited, and afterwards releaſed by the rioters) to be executed at Tyburn on Thurſday next.

NORWICH, *September* 7.

The *neſt* of Money-makers, which infeſted this and the States of Maſſachuſetts and New-York, have, within a few days paſt, ſuffered as ſevere a ſhock as at any time during the war---Upwards of forty are detected, together with the printing materials, and a quantity of money which had been ſtruck off, but wanted ſigning: And we

have the pleasure to add, that measures are still pursuing which forebodes a total extirpation of such species of villains.

PROVIDENCE, *September* 9.

The Hancock and Randolph privateers, of New-London, have retaken and sent into this port the schooner Le Comite, Captain Bisson, of about 90 tons burthen, and mounting 8 carriage guns, from Nantz, bound to Virginia: She had been captured by the Hibernia privateer, of New-York, and was retaken off Sandy-Hook. The Hancock and Randolph also captured the Hibernia, and ordered her for New-London, where we are informed she is arrived. The schooner has on board a quantity of dry goods, 80 or 90 chests of small arms, some medicine, cordage, &c.

NEW-LONDON, *September* 8.

Tuesday arrived a small sloop, laden with naval stores, prize to the Randolph and Hancock.

Last Tuesday arrived here the Letter of Marque brig ——, belonging to New-Haven, Amaziah Joslin, Commander, from Cape Francois; which he left the 14th of August, in company with about 100 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of 19 sail of French Men of War of the line, besides a number of frigates, and were joined soon after sailing by six sail of the line. Captain Joslin informs, that in lat. 23, one of the above frigates was dispatched from the fleet and stood to the northward; and on the 23d of August, lat. 25. 40. another frigate was dispatched from the fleet, which also stood to the northward. The night following the 23d Captain Joslin parted with the fleet in a gale of wind, and saw nothing further of them.

FISH-KILL, September 21.

From several concurring accounts, we have reason to announce that the French fleet is arrived at Newport, Rhode-Island.

A frigate of the enemy has advanced up the North-River as far as King's ferry: There was a cannonading yesterday, supposed to be there, with what effect we have not as yet heard.

From Albany we are informed, that our new levies, under the command of Col. Malcom, are at Schenectady, and part gone up the Mohawk river. Also, that between Fort Edward and Lake George, two officers were killed, and Col. Warner, of the Grants, wounded, by a party of about 30 Indians.

On Monday, the 17th instant, early in the morning, four Indians beset the house of Col. Johannis Jansen, in Shawengunck precinct, about 20 miles from New-Windsor, and took off two of the Colonel's, and one of his brother's Negroes, with a young woman. On their retreat they met Mr. M'Key and his daughter, whom they inhumanly murdered and scalped. The country was immediately alarmed, have pursued, and we are in hopes they will return a good account of them. Col. Jansen narrowly escaped; —he took to his house on first seeing them, and secured himself in a room, and called out for arms, which deterred them from either firing a gun or setting fire to any buildings. They several times struck the door with an axe, in order to force it open.

CHATHAM, *September* 13.

We hear from New-York, that 6000 of their best troops are embarked. They are destined, it is said, for Virginia.

The British Generals Tryon, Matthew, and Pattison, are embarked for England, with several other officers.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 27.

On Monday the 18th inst. died, after a few days illness, in the thirty third year of her age, Mrs. ESTHER REED, consort of His Excellency the President of this State. Possessed of every female virtue which could adorn her sex and station, this amiable lady lived beloved and died lamented by all who had the happiness of her friendship and acquaintance: On Tuesday her remains were interred in the Second Presbyterian burial ground in this city, with every mark of respect due to her merit and character, being attended by His Excellency the President and the Members of Congress and of their principal Boards, the General Assembly and Supreme Executive Council, officers of the Army and of the State and a great concourse of numerous friends and acquaintance.

We hear from Maryland, that the most liberal contributions have been made by the women of that State, for the assistance of the army,—That some individuals have presented 15 guineas---that in one of the smallest and most remote counties, have been collected upwards of 60,000 dollars,---that a considerable part of the sums collected has been laid out in the purchase of linen, and a thousand shirts are already made up; no woman of whatever quality neglecting the honour of assisting with her own hands to make them up. The women of this city (Philadelphia) have been employed in like manner, which, when it is related in Europe, will be a signal honour to our cause. Those disposed to lessen the reputation of female patriotism might have said that what our women have contributed, must, in the first instance, have come from the pockets of their husbands; but, where their own labour is bestowed, the most delicate fingers being employed in the workmanship, it must be acknowledged an effort of virtue, the praise of which must peculiarly belong to themselves.

There is a reward beyond the grave to exertions of this nature; and as here it has been the foundation of esteem and love, so there it will be a foundation of blessedness to an excellent and amiable personage † lately deceased, who early patronized the measure in this city, and in her correspondence with different States had extended the patriotic ardour; preparing also, with her own hands, many of those garments destined for the soldiery, if indeed imposing on herself too great a part of the task she did not injure her health, and make way for her mortality. Hence she is received into the paradise of female patriotism with supereminent distinction, and being presented with "a crown of glory which fadeth not away," it is observed as a fair sprig growing from those honours, that she sacrificed her ease, her health, and it may be her life, for her country.

† *The Lady of his Excellency the President of the State.*

Saturday last the Fourth General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dissolved itself, having passed the following Laws at the last session, viz.

1st. An Act to remedy the inconveniencies of holding the annual elections in the fourth district of the county of Cumberland, and the second district in the county of Bedford, at the places heretofore appointed by the Laws of this Commonwealth.

2d. A Supplement to the Act intitled "An Act for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction."

3. A Supplement to the Act intitled "An Act for the regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

4th. An Act to revive and continue for a further limited time, the Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of provisions from this State, by sea, for a limited time.

5th. An Act to continue for a longer time the Act intitled "An Act to suspend the operation for a limited time of the several laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a Legal Tender in the payment of debts equal to gold and silver.

6th. An Act to alter and amend an Act intitled "An Act for the effectual suppression of Public Auction and Vendues, and to prohibit male persons, capable or bearing arms, from being Hawkers and Pedlars."

Yesterday arrived here a brig in ballast; she was bound from Charlestown for Newfoundland, but taken the day after she sailed by the Dean and Trumbull frigates.

THE MEMBERS of the SOCIETY *for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children*, are desired to atttend the General Meeting at the Free Masons Lodge in Lodge alley, on Monday, the 2d of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others of the free and independent* ELECTORS *of the Borough and County of* CHESTER.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty and unfeigned thanks for your votes, and placing me on your return for the Sheriff's Office at your last General Election; and seeing an advertisement of the present Sheriff's, where he requests you to choose some other person in his room, should I be so happy as to meet with your approbation for said office at our next General Election, the favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Gentlemen, your very humble servant.

JOHN GARDNER.

To be SOLD,

For Cash, Bills of Exchange, Dry Goods, or West-India Produce,

No. 1. A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate near the Cross Roads, New-London township, Chester county, containing 206 acres old measure, with the usual allowances for roads, about one half cleared, the remainder well timbered wood land; the whole under good fence, mostly chesnut rails: There is about 45 acres of excellent bottom and watered meadow already made, and 15 acres more may be made at a small expence; White-Clay creek runs through the bottom meadow, and the bank is watered by other never failing streams: There is on the premises, a good two story dwelling house, four rooms on a floor, a large kitchen, and a well of excellent water at the door, log barn, good stabling, and two large frame hay barracks conveniently fixed in the meadows, a thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit trees, a kitchen garden, cyder press, &c. It is situate very handy to several grist and saw-mills; two miles from New-London meeting-house, about 17 from Wilmington, and 12 miles from Christiana bridge.

No. 2. A small PLANTATION, adjoining the above described, containing 45 acres, with allowances; about one half cleared, the remainder wood land: This is a good stand for a tradesman or storekeeper, as it fronts the great road that leads from Christiana bridge to the Cross-Roads and Lancaster, opposite Mr. Fury's tavern. There is on the premises, a log dwelling house, a number of fruit trees, and about three acres of watered meadow.

No. 3. A small TRACT of WOODLAND, containing about 28 acres, situate one mile from the Cross Roads, New-London township, Chester county, in the Fork, and has a front on two great roads, one of which leads to Lancaster; the wood is very thriving, and will be very valuable for rail timber, being mostly chesnut; it joins lands of Alexander Johnston, Esq; Robert M'Kee, Widow Jane Finney, &c.

All the above premises may be entered on the 25th of March next, and if not sold before the first of January next, will then be rented to a good farmer or grazier for a rent in produce.

Also to be SOLD, and entered on in a few weeks,--- A neat well finished Two Story Brick HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, situate in Third-street, opposite the Hon. Thomas M'Kean's, Esq; near the corner of Pine-street, now in tenure of James Moyce. It is 15 feet front on Third-street, and 40 feet deep. Insured against fire, and the premium paid.

Enquire of WILLIAM MILLER, in Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets; who hath also for SALE, A good Second Hand CHAIR, with a standing Top, and a good HORSE, fit for chair or saddle.

Chester county, Sept. 15, 1780

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of JAMES M'CANAGHAY, late of said county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested unto the subscribers, on or before the first day of November next; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to save trouble and expence. DANIEL GRIFFITH,) MICHAEL GRAHM,} Administrators. JOHN ELLIOT,)

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Peter's township, Cumberland county, on the night of the 5th instant September, a dark bay HORSE, ten years old, upwards of 15 hands high, strong made, a natural pacer, branded on the near side J H, his mane remarkably curled, and has some white on his hind feet. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse, and the thief be convicted, shall have the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges for the horse, if brought home. ADAM HOLLIDAY.

September 20, 1780.

TAKEN up at Newtown, in Bucks county, a BAY MARE, 14 hands high, shod all round, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, trots and paces. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to PATRICK HUNTER.

Whitpain township, Philadelphia county, Sept. 6, 1780.

WHEREAS my wife RUTH eloped from my bed and board, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, after taking sundry things out of the house, and I have great reason to believe she will contract debts; I therefore forewarn all persons not to credit her for any sum on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

JOHN PHIPPS.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward,

IS offered by the creditors of Francis Damon, deceased, to any person or persons that will give information to the subscribers, of sundry things that have been stolen from the said Damon's house, viz. the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, or thereabouts, belonging to the creditors of the said Damon, for goods sold by him a few days before he died, which was deposited in his desk, and the cash belonging to him; likewise the best part of his effects and household furniture, that is to say, several large pairs of brass andirons, shovels and tongs of sundry fire-places, eight or ten mahogany chairs in the front parlour, with three elegant looking-glasses and two fine tables, all the furniture of his bed-chamber and closet, his plate and china, his gold watch, and the best part of his kitchen furniture. And FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward to any person or persons that will inform or bring to the subscribers a mulatto woman, named Diana, and her child, slaves of the said Damon, which by order of her mistress were sent away two or three days before her master died; the same reward will be given to any person that will give information of the place where they were received, and the persons that helped to carry them off to the receivers. Any person or persons that have any knowledge of the above things, are desired to give information to

P. LEMAIGRE, chief creditor, one of the administrators, or DANSEL, creditor.

Moreland township, Philadelphia county, September 8, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 5th instant out of the pasture of the subscriber, living at Smithfield, a bright bay GELDING, between 5 and 6 years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, light made, a low neck, a light switch tail, no white about him that the owner recollects, about four inches of his mane worn out with the bridle, has a lump under his off ear, resembling a whim, trots, canters, and carries his head and tail very well. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the owner gets his horse again, shall have the above reward; or Two Hundred Dollars and reasonable charges for the Horse only, paid by

JAMES VANSANT.

Drumore township, Lancaster county, Sept. 23.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living at Fishing-Creek, in Chesnut-Level, on the night of the 14th instant, A SORREL MARE, about 9 years old, and about 15 hands high, white mane and tail, bald face, ringle or wall eyes, slit in the off ear, her nose is raw like, and is commonly scabbed, her hind feet and part of her legs white, is high in the shoulder, and seems to gloom when a stranger comes near her: She commonly trots, and has a lofty carriage, and supposed to be with colt. Whoever secures said mare and thief shall have the above reward, and for the mare only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by me,

JOHN DENNIS.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Stedtler's Tavern, near the Trap, in the night of the 20th inst. a Negroe man, named PERO, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a brown linsey coat, cloth jacket, tow shirt and trowsers, old hat and shoes, and had a great bundle of clothes tied up in a blanket. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and confines him in any jail, so as the owner, living near Harris's Ferry, may have him again, shall be entitled to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Sept. 22, 1780. JOSHUA ELDER.

Philadelphia, September 26, 1780.

Twenty Continental Dollars Reward.

RUN away yesterday from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named William Hampton Boggs, about 16 years of age, by trade a shoemaker, about four feet seven inches high, has yellow hair, tied behind; a down look and thin favoured; had on when he went away, a lincey jacket with sleeves, a pair of trowsers, a homespun shirt, and an old hat. It is probable he will go to his father's near Haddonfield, in New-Jersey. Whoever takes up this said lad and delivers him to the keeper of the Workhouse in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, living in Chesnut-street, near Second-street,

ISAAC FITZRANDOLPH.

All persons are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

Cohansey, September 20, 1780.

RUN away, on the 2d inst. from the subscriber, living in Bridgetown, Cohansey, an apprentice boy, named James Ruth, about eleven years of age; has short [illegible] hair, and fair complexion; had on and took with him a coarse white shirt, ravens duck trowsers, and a coarse hat; he stole a horse near Bacon's Neck, and was seen riding towards Philadelphia, where it is expected he will skulking about the wharves, and may likely want to get out in some vessel, as he has been used to the sea. Whoever takes up said boy, and secures him in any goal, that his master may have him again, shall have One [illegible] reward, paid by CHARLES CLU[illegible]

Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 17[illegible]

THESE are to forewarn all persons not to co[illegible] or take any power for receiving any prize [illegible] that are or shall be due, unto a certain DENNIS B[illegible] who has been on board the brig Fair American [illegible] cruize, as the said Dennis Berry is an indented ser[illegible]

HENRY HAI[illegible]

Uwchlan, Chester county, Fall,

THIS may inform the pu[illegible] general, and my old cu[illegible] in particular, that I have now as a quantity of Grafted APPLE T[illegible] as ever I had, of the choicest fl[illegible] both early and late ripe, and exchange them for grain, or any ther necessaries for family use, at rate, or at a reasonable advance hard money; and I shall endeavour to oblige all that be pleased to favour me with their custom.

The best time for planting is from the 25th of Octo[illegible] and from that time as late in the fall as the weather permit, and in the spring as early as the weather permit, until about the 20th of April.

RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. There is likewise a large quantity of trees, nea[illegible] equal to the above in my nursery, near Lancaster, now in the care of George Nailor.

Balſamick Powders.

IN performing amputations, &c. many fatal conſequences have been experienced; ſuch as exquiſite pain, convulſions, delirium, acute fevers, &c. &c. from the uſe of ligatures, beſides the incertitude of their ſucceeding.

PETER FOWLER, chemiſt, now reſident in Paris, ſtimulated by humanity, has invented a new aſtringent powder, which, after a year and a half practice on different objects and various caſes, under the direction and inſpection of the faculty at Paris, by their recommendation is offered to the public as infallible, even in the moſt critical caſes. This powder has neither taſte nor ſmell; it contains nothing acid, alkaline nor ſtyptick; ſtops all kinds of hemorrhages, both intern and extern; it radically cures, in a little time, a loſs of blood, dyſentery, hemorrides, ſpitting of blood, vomiting and bleeding at the noſe, reſolves blood extravaſated in conſequence of falls or contuſions.

Its internal uſe, abſolutely innocent, cannot cauſe any inconvenient ſenſation to the ſtomach; it is ſucceſsfully employed in all wounds, attended with a hemorrhage, ſuch as gaſhes of ſabres, thruſts of ſwords, &c. In bleeding at the noſe it may be uſed as ſnuff. Every family ſhould keep a box of this powder, to remedy on the ſpot all danger to which people are always expoſed, eſpecially in the night, as by the ſudden loſs of blood ſeveral women periſh after delivery. In a battle or naval engagement, the wounded that may be attacked with any hemorrhagy whatſoever, if provided with a box of this powder, may ſtop the effuſion of their own blood without the help of a ligature; at leaſt it would be neceſſary that officers were always furniſhed with it, to be able to ſave the lives of a great number of brave ſoldiers, who periſh by weakneſs, as from their ſituation they cannot otherwiſe be timely relieved.

The ſaid powders to be ſold at the ſtore of Mr. EZRA JONES, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, where an extract of the proceedings of the faculty of Paris are depoſited, reſpecting ſome particular caſes, and method of applying the ſaid powders. ¶

ALL perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of FRANCIS DAMON, late Store-keeper, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, as the ſaid Damon did buſineſs chiefly for Foreigners by Commiſſion, and thoſe gentlemens accounts muſt be ſettled, as they expect ſoon to leave the State;--likewiſe all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid Damon, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to NICHOLAS BERNARD, in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

LE MAIGRE,
NICHOLAS BERNARD, } Adminiſtrators.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1780. ‡

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th inſtant, A NEGROE MAN, named CATO; had on a drab coloured jacket, or a brown one, leather breeches and ſundry other apparel with him. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, aged 23 years, has remarkable ſmall handſome features, plays on the violin, and took one with him. Whoever brings the ſaid Negroe to the ſubſcriber, or *John Kidd*, of Benſalem, Bucks county, Eſq; Captain *Thomas Reed*, of Whitehill, near Bordentown, New-Jerſey, or Mr. *John Redman*, merchant in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ‖ WILLIAM PARR, Lancaſter.

Mountbethel, Auguſt 25 1780.

CAME to the plantation of HENRY ATTAN, in Northampton county, ſome time laſt June was a year, two HEIFERS, both red, the one with a white ſtreak on the back, marked on the right ear a ſwallow fork and halfpenny; the other no mark but has a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

New-Mills, Sept. 8, 1780.

WAS put into the New-Mills Stage, ſome time ago, through miſtake, a pillow caſe of GOODS. Any perſon coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

DANIEL CARSON.

GOOD New HOGSHEADS will be given in exchange for CYDER. Apply to THOMAS MENDENHALL, in Church-Alley, Philadelphia. ‖

WHEREAS JOHN WEAVER has, in the Pennſylvania Journal, No. 1355, charged me with having run him in debt, deſtroying his intereſt and miſbehaving myſelf, ſo that it is impoſſible for him to live with me. And theſe charges, baſe as they are, been publiſhed only in the neighbourhood where we lived, they would not have reflected any diſgrace on me, as the contrary is ſo well known, and may be made appear if required; however, his method of traducing my character in a public news paper being ſo extenſive, I look upon myſelf juſtifiable in like manner to defend my injured innocence. His ſcandalous behaviour and conduct is the baneful enemy that deſtroys his intereſt; ſuch as his ill uſage of me, abuſing me with perſonal abuſe, and turning me out of doors in an unfit condition, to ſhift for myſelf; as alſo his living for a conſiderable time ſupported an infamous ingrate, of Montgomery townſhip, with her two children, but for fear of being proſecuted by the overſeers for the poor, he privately removed her to Philadelphia, where he now ſupports her at a houſe near the New-Market, and ſhe paſſes for his wife, all which I can prove by circumſtantial evidence. ANN WEAVER. ¶

I GEORGE JOHN MASON, Upholſterer,

Lombard-ſtreet, at the north-weſt corner of Third-ſtreet, informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the UPHOLSTERY BUSINESS in all its various branches, viz.

He MAKES beds and window curtains, ſophas, makes and repairs facking-bottoms, chair bottoms, &c. hangs paper rooms, and has for ſale, flowered paper, facking-bottoms, bed-cords, &c. &c.

Said MASON is extremely obliged to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that have employed him, and begs the continuance of their cuſtom.-----Mattraſs beds made or repaired on the ſhorteſt notice. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribers, living in Kingſeſs townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the firſt of Auguſt, A Red Pied STEER, ſuppoſed to be about 3 or 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks from the date hereof, for the charges. GEORGE DELANY,
GEORGE HUSNER.

N. B. Enquire of Mr. Paſchal, at the Blue-Bell. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, A ſmall Red COW, with a white face, gives ſome milch, and is ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed from the city. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to JOSEPH BUTLER, living near Plymouth Meeting-houſe. ¶

By his Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, *Eſquire, Governor of Maryland.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that on the night of the 27th of laſt month, the *Griſt-Mill*, *Saw-Mill*, and *Fulling-Mill*, late the property of Colonel *Iſaac Perkins* of Kent county, were burnt down, and that there is great reaſon to ſuſpect the ſaid mills were maliciouſly ſet on fire by ſome abandoned perſons:---For the diſcovery of, and bringing to condign puniſhment, the perpetrators of ſuch an attrocious crime,—I do hereby promiſe a PARDON to any perſon concerned in burning or ſetting fire to the ſaid mills (provided he or ſhe be not the principal) who ſhall firſt make diſcovery to a Magiſtrate of the Principal, and his or her accomplice or accomplices in the ſaid crime.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's Command,
T. JOHNSON, *jun. Secr'y.*

GOD SAVE the STATE.

Ten Thouſand Dollars Reward.

WILL be given by the ſubſcriber to any perſon (the principal concerned excepted) that ſhall firſt diſcover to a Magiſtrate of Kent county, the principal, and his or her accomplices, concerned in burning or ſetting fire to my MILLS on the night of the 27th of laſt month, ſo that he, ſhe or they be proſecuted to conviction.

ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A MILLWRIGHT, that can come well recommended, is wanted immediately, to re-build ſaid Mills.

July 8, 1780. † I. P.

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the Coffee houſe, in Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 27th inſt. September,

A SMALL PLANTATION, in Hatfield townſhip, about 25 miles from the city, containing 50 acres, 6 of which are good meadow, 25 acres woodland, the reſt arable and paſture; the whole under good fence, with a log houſe and barn thereon. It was late the property of John Wright, and is not inferior to any in the country. For farther particulars, enquire of Henry Oſborne, Eſq; Attorney at law, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Germantown.

† OWEN FERRIS.

Briſtol townſhip, Auguſt 24, 1780.

WAS taken up on Old York road, 7 miles from Philadelphia, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, age unknown, paces and trots, ſhod before, branded with the letter R on his near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. † SAMUEL HARPER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, lying on the ſouth branch of Rariton, in the county of Hunterdon, in New-Jerſey, 30 miles from Trenton, 12 miles from ſeveral landings on Delaware river, from whence produce may be tranſported to Philadelphia by water, and 28 miles from Brunſwick landing, containing 309 acres of land, 63 of which is excellent meadow, chiefly watered, and between 30 and 40 acres more may be made, about 280 acres of fine young timber land, the remainder is good tillable land, fit for all kinds of grain and under good fence. There are on the premiſes a good frame houſe and kitchen, a very large ſtone barn, a ſtone griſt-mill 36 by 45 feet, with two pair of ſtones, two water-wheels, the merchant and country boults, rolling-ſkreen and hoiſting-works all go by water, and the whole in good repair; an oil-mill, 26 by 30 feet, with a conveniency for ſetting a fulling-mill a-going with a very ſmall expence, being intended for that purpoſe when built; alſo a ſaw-mill; the whole of ſaid mills ſtand on the South Branch of Rariton, a large and conſtant ſtream of water; alſo a blackſmith's ſhop and coal-houſe, cooper's houſe and ſhop, &c. two apple orchards of 230 trees, 100 of which are of a good ſize for bearing. Its ſituation is in a fine healthy and pleaſant part of the country, particularly well ſituated for trade, a ſtore having been kept there many years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon. ¶ 6 w. MAHLON TAYLOR.

N. B. The ſaid land will be ſold all together, or divided, as may beſt ſuit, and immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, about the tenth of July laſt, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, 8 or 9 years old, a natural trotter, is hipſhot, has a blaze in her face, the off hind foot white, and ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN IRWIN. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Hughes late of Bedminſter, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands whatſoever againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that the ſame may be diſcharged according to law. ALEXANDER and THOMAS HUGHES.

N. B. The ſubſcribers take this public method to inform JOSHUA HUGHES (if living) youngeſt ſon of the above deceaſed, that there is a conſiderable legacy left him by his father. ¶

CHOICE Port and Madeira WINE, in Bottles; Bottled BEER, for Exportation or immediate Uſe; VINEGAR by the Caſk, and DRAFT BEER as uſual, TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET,
Who gives the higheſt Price for empty BOTTLES. ‖6w.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand and ſeven acres of LAND, being about 15 miles from Fort-Pitt, on Robinſon's Run: The land in general is equal in quality to any in that part of the country, and contains 300 acres of rich meadow ground, ſeveral coal-pits, and a large number of fine ſprings of water. There is one plantation that conſiſts of 100 acres of cleared land, including the meadows and paſtures, and five other cabin improvements with ſmall clearings. I have had quiet poſſeſſion of this land ever ſince the year ſeventy-two, and have complied with the forms required by the late eſtabliſhed Land-Office in the State of Virginia. My price is 1250l. ſpecie, dollars at ſix ſhillings, half johannes at forty-eight, other ſpecie in proportion, or 50,000l. paper money, dollars at ſix ſhillings. Application may be made to the ſubſcriber, living in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry. ¶6w. RICH WILLIS.

July 30, 1780.

Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, Sept. 9, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of paſture from a brigade of waggons, in public ſervice, the following HORSES, viz. A bay gelding, 6 years old, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letter R, and O on the buttock; ſtrayed on the night of the 22d of Auguſt, near the Red Lion, on Briſtol road. Alſo a ſtrawberry roan mare, 7 or 8 years old, 15 hands high; and a brown mare, about 10 years old, 15 or 16 hands high; both mares ſtrayed on the 3d inſtant out of paſture at the camp, near Trenton, in New-Jerſey. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, and for either in porportion, paid by

¶ FREDERICK CONRAD, W. M.

Reading, Berks county, Auguſt 15, 1780

NOTICE is hereby given to all public houſe keepers of Berks county, who are in arrears for their licences of laſt year, and thoſe who have not diſcharged theirs for the enſuing year, to make immediate payment at the Prothonotary's office, as no indulgence can be given. It is alſo expected that thoſe indebted for any arrearages of exciſe, will make immediate payment at ſame place. ¶

A LIST of Stray Horſes and Mares in the hands of the Rangers in Bedford county, State of Pennſylvania.---One three year old black MARE, with a ſtar in her face, and a white ſpot on her noſe, near hind foot white, ſmall ſized. --One brown MARE, about 8 years old, ſome ſaddle marks, about 13 hands and a half high, no brand to be ſeen.---One ſmall bay MARE, branded on the near ſhoulder TE. about 13 hands high, trots all, very lengthy for her height.---One black HORSE, about 10 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock IB. ſome ſaddle marks, and about 13 hands high.---One bay MARE, branded on the ſhoulder C. about 10 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, paces a little.----One dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock GH. & HG. about 5 years old, trots all. One black HORSE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ratch down his face, four white feet, one wall eye, paces, trots and hand gallops.----One dark roan HORSE, paces and trots, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the right ſhoulder A. 5 years old. The owner or owners of the above deſcribed horſes and mares are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold according to law.

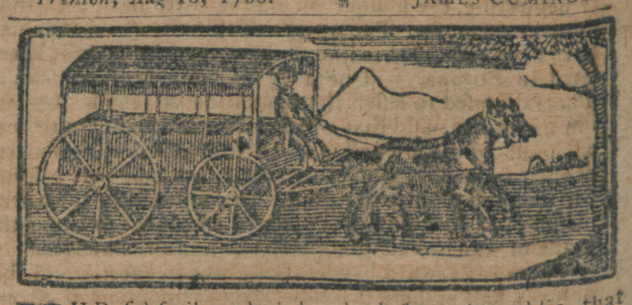
¶ GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, FOR HARD MONEY,

A Certain LOT of GROUND, two rods front, and ten rods deep, in High-ſtreet, Trenton, nearly oppoſite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which was lately erected and well-finiſhed a neat two-ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, 27 feet by 20, with a good cellar under the whole, a chair-houſe adjoining, and a well of water in the yard; a ſtore has uſually been kept in ſaid houſe, and it is a good ſtand for that purpoſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms from the ſubſcriber, living thereon, who will give a good title. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion before winter.

Trenton, Aug 10, 1780. ¶ JAMES CUMINGS.



THE ſubſcriber doth hereby inform the public, that he has provided a STAGE WAGGON to accommodate paſſengers going from Philadelphia to Trenton; to ſet off from the Croſs Keys tavern, at the corner of Third and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, on every Tueſday at eight o'clock, and return on Wedneſday evening. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that favour him with cuſtom, may depend on quick diſpatch and good accomodations, by

JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD.

Weſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, Auguſt 28, 1780.

TAKEN up, on the 16th inſtant, on the Horſe ſhoe road, about a mile from the Manor Meeting, oppoſite Samuel Mackleduff's mill, a large BAY GELDING, ſuppoſed to be 10 or 11 years old, without brand or earmark. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near ſaid mill. JAMES GILLEYLAND. §

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